

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## TRIBUTE TO JODY HALL-ESSER

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute today to Mrs. Jody Hall-Esser Chief Administrative Officer for the city of Culver City, California. On July 9, 1999, Mrs. Hall-Esser, will retire from city government capping a distinguished career spanning a quarter of a century in public service to her community. To honor Jody for her many years of exemplary service to the citizens of Culver City, a celebration in her honor will be held at the Culver City City Hall on Wednesday, July 7. As one who has worked closely with this extraordinary and selfless public servant for many years, and who possesses first-hand knowledge of her outstanding service to our community, I am pleased to have this opportunity to publicly recognize and commend her before my colleagues here today.

Jody has served in many capacities since joining the Culver City government in 1971. She was initially hired as the first Director of the Culver City Senior Citizens Center, a position she held for a few years before leaving to work in the private sector. In 1976 she returned to the city as the first Housing Manager in the Community Development Department, where she spent the next three years designing and executing Culver City's rent subsidy and residential rehabilitation loan and grant programs. She also is credited with implementing the construction of the city's first rental housing development for the low-income elderly citizens of Culver City.

In 1979 Jody was named Community Development Director and Assistant Executive Director of the Culver City Redevelopment Agency. For more than a decade, she headed the city agency tasked with Planning, Engineering, Redevelopment, Housing and Grants operations. Among her many accomplishments were establishment of the Landlord-Tenant Mediation Board; the Art in Public Places Program; and the Historic Preservation Program.

Jody was appointed Chief Administrative Officer and Executive Director of the Redevelopment Agency in 1991. For the past nine years, her many responsibilities have included implementing public policy mandates promulgated by the Culver City City Council, as well as managing the city's human, financial, and material resources. She has compiled an impressive and enviable record of accomplishments, despite seeing the city through a period of civil unrest, a major earthquake, damage caused by torrential rains, and a severe economic recession. While just one of these occurrences would test the tolerance of most individuals—not Jody Hall-Esser. She merely redoubled her efforts to ensure that the residents of Culver City received the necessary local, state, and federal resources they needed to remain afloat.

Jody Hall-Esser is an exceptional woman and her presence around city hall will be sorely missed. She has made enormous contributions to Culver City and leaves a legacy that will stand the test of time.

It has been a privilege to work with her, and it is a special pleasure to have this opportunity to highlight just a few of her exemplary achievements with my colleagues. On behalf of the residents of the 32nd Congressional District of California, I salute her and publicly thank her for her numerous contributions to our wonderful city and for her outstanding public service career.

Congratulations, Jody! I wish you, Jack, and your family a future that is filled with great joy, good health, and abundant prosperity. You've earned it!

## TRIBUTE TO GENERAL DENNIS J. REIMER

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to recognize the outstanding service to our Nation of General Dennis J. Reimer, the Army's 33rd Chief of Staff who will retire on June 21, 1999. General Reimer's career spanned over 36 years during which he distinguished himself as a soldier, leader, and trusted advisor to both the President and the U.S. Congress.

As chief of Staff, General Reimer prepared our Nation's Army well for the challenges of the 21st Century. He leaves the Army trained and ready, a disciplined force that supports our Nation and its interests in 81 countries around the globe. In a period fraught with leadership challenges, General Reimer defined the Army's values of Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity and Personal Courage throughout the total force. As a result of his efforts, he created a seamless force which maximizes the unique and complementary capabilities of its three components—Active, Army Reserve and National Guard, creating a "Total Army." He can take great pride in the Army's accomplishments and preparedness. General Reimer created the vision and set the stage for the Army of the 21st Century, a strategically responsive force.

Throughout his career, General Reimer distinguished himself in numerous command and staff positions with U.S. Forces stationed both overseas and in the continental United States. In Asia, he served two tours of duty in Vietnam and a tour in Korea. In Europe his assignments included Commander, Division Artillery and Chief of Staff of the 8th Infantry Division. General Reimer's stateside assignments included serving as the Commanding General, 4th Infantry Division, at Fort Carson, Colorado, and Commanding General, Forces Command, at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Since June 1995, General Reimer has served in his present assignment as the 33rd U.S. Army Chief of Staff.

Mr. Speaker, General Reimer has dedicated his life to our soldiers and our Nation. He has served our Nation with honor and distinction. I know the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this outstanding American patriot and wishing him well upon his retirement from the Army. He is truly a "Leader of Leaders" and will be sorely missed.

## HONORING THE CENTRAL CALIFORNIA HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Central California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce for their past successes and continued effort to encourage small business development in the San Joaquin Valley.

I want to congratulate the 1999 Board of Directors for the Central California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce at their 15th Annual Installation of Officers Dinner and Gala. The Board members are: *Executive Committee:* Gilbert Servin-President, Danny Parra-President Elect, Rosemarie Rosales-Secretary, Gustavo Corona-Treasurer. *Board Members:* Leonel Alvarado, Santiago Guvera, Olivia Hastings, Gloria Morales Palacios.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Central Valley Hispanic Chamber of Commerce for 15 years of outstanding service. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing them best wishes for many more years of continued success.

## WHEAT PRICES LOW IN COLORADO

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, every year since being elected to Congress, I have participated in a wheat tour sponsored by the Colorado Association of Wheat Growers and the Colorado Wheat Administrative Committee.

Typically, I have reported to this House, the findings of the tour. However, this year, I will be content to submit to the RECORD a newspaper article written by Jean Gray, publisher of the Haxtun-Fleming Herald. The article clearly describes the challenge facing wheat growers and requires no additional comment.

Mr. Speaker, America's wheat growers have suffered record-low prices for three years running. I hereby commend the account of Jean Gray to all Members and submit it now for the RECORD.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

[From the Haxtun-Fleming Herald, June 9, 1999]

CONGRESSMAN SITS AT THE TABLE OF  
FARMERS

(By Jean Gray)

Even as agriculture struggles with low commodity prices, American farmers continue to do what they do best, feed the human race.

A prime example occurred this past Saturday, June 5, as 65 people sat down to a luncheon at the home of local producers, Richard and Cathy Starkebaum. The occasion was a visit to the area by United States Congressman Bob Schaffer (R-Colo.) Schaffer's visit was sponsored by the Colorado Association of Wheat Growers and the Colorado Wheat Administrative Committee.

This was the third-annual CAWG/CWAC tour. Prior to Schaffer's being elected to Congress, his predecessor Wayne Allard participated in the event. According to Jay Wisdom, president of CAWG, the tour has been held in the southern part of the state the last two years. "Congressman Schaffer asked that it be held in northeastern Colorado this year," said Wisdom. "And Rich graciously agreed to host it."

The visit started with a tour of some area wheat fields and culminated with the buffet lunch of barbecue-beef sandwiches, potato salad, baked beans and condiments provided by caterer Joyce Schepler of Fleming.

Thanks to recent rains, the wheat in northeastern Colorado appears healthy with full heads of grain, but prices remain depressed. Darrell Hanavan, executive director of CAWG/CWAC, said that one of the first things the group did that morning was to go through the history of the wheat market. "What we discovered is that wheat prices are at the lowest level since 1991-92," said Hanavan. On Saturday, the wheat market closed at \$2.25 per bushel, according to Jan Workman, Grainland Cooperative, Haxtun. Workman said the Coop's records show that wheat was at \$2.34 per bushel on July 15, 1991, and on July 15, 1990, it was at \$2.56 per bushel. Workman said she has seen wheat at \$2.20 and \$2.13 at harvest time, but could not recall the years.

Wisdom explained to those attending that CAWG is a dues-paying organization that lobbies government, both on the state and federal level, on issues that affect wheat producers. He pointed out that Schaffer is the wheat leader for the State of Colorado in Washington. "The rest of Congress looks to Congressman Schaffer for advice when they vote on ag-related issues," said Wisdom.

He also reported that there have been some success in Colorado recently, specifically with the passage of two pieces of state legislation that offer tax relief to producers. "That will help because we desperately need an influx of money into the ag community," said Wisdom.

Wisdom was referring to House Bills 99-1002 and 99-1381. Both were passed during the 1999 legislative session, and both take effect on July 1, 1999. The two bills are expected to offer \$6.2 million in tax relief to Colorado farmers.

House Bill 99-1102, which was partially sponsored by District One State Senator Marilyn Musgrave, exempts farm equipment from state sales tax.

Senator Musgrave was also involved in sponsoring House Bill 99-1381, which exempts chemicals used in the production of agriculture products from state sales tax. State Representative Diane Hoppe, 65th District, also helped sponsor the measure. Phillips and Logan counties are located in both the 65th House District and Senate District One.

Wisdom said that CAWG is also working on getting some legislation passed that will

make crop insurance more beneficial to farmers. "We are trying to get a safety net program set up," said Wisdom. "It is tough out there."

CAWG has done a good job in its lobbying efforts over the past two years, said Wisdom. "But there's a lot of resistance out there right now. Agriculture is hurting and Congressman Schaffer knows it, so this is your chance to hit him up about your issues."

Brad Barth, a Larrar producer who serves as president of CWAC, thanked Schaffer for his strong support of the wheat industry and said the group is looking forward to working with the Congressman on future issues.

Congressman Schaffer, 36, is originally from Cincinnati, Ohio, but now resides in Fort Collins. He and his wife, Maureen, have four children ranging in age from three to 11. He currently serves on the House agriculture committee.

Barth noted that there are only five members of Congress who represent larger agriculture areas than Schaffer does.

Schaffer told the group that attending these tours helps him represent the ag community better. "When I am standing on the House floor talking about the farmers I just met, and the fields that I just walked, it gives me a lot more authority when I talk about agriculture issues." He added that he needs input from producers like them to do his job well. "With the wide range of topics we deal with in Washington, sometimes agriculture can be overlooked," said Schaffer.

With respect to the American people's apathy to the recent scandals coming out of Washington, Schaffer said the reason most give is that the economy is doing so well. "Most feel as long as the economy is doing well they could care less about the scandal and corruption that is going on," said Schaffer.

He added, however, that while the economy is good for most segments of the business community, that is not true in agriculture. "The biggest reason is trade," said Schaffer. "When it comes to cars, computers, and other hi-tech manufacturing, the United States is doing well because they have worked hard at opening those areas of trade. But when they sit down with a representative from these other countries, they have to offer some kind of trade in return. The only thing these other countries have to offer is agriculture products, so American farmers have gotten a bad rap."

He added that it is a big political battle. "One that we have to be prepared to fight." He said one way to fight is through organizations like CAWG/CWAC and he encouraged them to join and participate.

PRESIDENT CLINTON ADDRESSES  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION  
CONFERENCE—REAFFIRMS AMERICAN COMMITMENT  
TO INTERNATIONAL LABOR  
RIGHTS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today at the Geneva Conference of the International Labor Organization, President Clinton became the first President of the United States to address the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Geneva. In this particularly excellent address, the President reaffirmed in the strongest terms the commitment of the United States to the ILO and to the protection of international labor rights.

The ILO—an organization established in the aftermath of World War I and affiliated with the United Nations after its creation in 1945—is in the forefront of the fight to assure that workers have the right to organize, the right to bargain collectively, the right to a safe work place, and the rights to speak out and to assemble in the defense and protection of these rights.

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton also called attention in particular to the fight of the United States against abusive child labor. In far too many places around, children are forced to work unconscionably long hours, which interferes with their education and limits their future opportunities. More serious is the exploitation of children in pornography and prostitution, which happens in many places around the globe. Children are recruited by some governments and by some political movements to serve in military conflicts, and we must work to end that pernicious practice. Children also work in hazardous and dangerous occupations where they risk their lives, their health, and their future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the request of the President to the Congress to provide \$25 million in funding to help create a new arm of the ILO to work with developing countries to put basic labor standards in place to assure workers in these countries basic health and safety protections as well as assuring them the right to organize. I also urge support of the President's request to the Congress for \$10 million to strengthen U.S. bilateral support for governments seeking to raise their own fundamental labor standards. I also urge support for the President's requests for funding of programs to reduce child labor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that President Clinton's outstanding address to the International Labor Organization be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful attention to his excellent remarks.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you very much, Director General Somavia, for your fine statement and your excellent work. Conference President Mumuni, Director General Petrovsky, ladies and gentlemen of the ILO: It is a great honor for me to be here today with, as you have noticed, quite a large American delegation. I hope you will take it as a commitment of the United States to our shared vision, and not simply as a burning desire for us to visit this beautiful city on every possible opportunity.

I am delighted to be here with Secretary Albright and Secretary of Labor Herman; with my National Economic Advisor Gene Sperling, and my National Security Advisor Sandy Berger. We're delighted to be joined by the President of the American Federation of Labor, the AFL-CIO, John Sweeney, and several of the leaders of the U.S. labor movement; and with Senator TOM HARKIN from Iowa who is the foremost advocate in the United States of the abolition of child labor. I am grateful to all of them for coming with me, and to the First Lady and our daughter for joining us on this trip. And I thank you for your warm reception of her presence here.

It is indeed an honor for me to be the first American President to speak before the ILO in Geneva. It is long overdue. There is no organization that has worked harder to bring people together around fundamental human aspirations, and no organization whose mission is more vital for today and tomorrow.

The ILO, as the Director General said, was created in the wake of the devastation of

World War I as part of a vision to provide stability to a world recovering from war, a vision put forward by our President, Woodrow Wilson. He said then, "While we are fighting for freedom we must see that labor is free." At a time when dangerous doctrines of dictatorship were increasingly appealing the ILO was founded on the realization that injustice produces, and I quote, "unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled."

Over time the organization was strengthened, and the United States played its role, starting with President Franklin Roosevelt and following through his successors and many others in the United States Congress, down to the strong supporters today, including Senator HARKIN and the distinguished senior Senator from New York, PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

For half a century, the ILO has waged a struggle of rising prosperity and widening freedom, from the shipyards of Poland to the diamond mines of South Africa. Today, as the Director General said, you remain the only organization to bring together governments, labor unions and business, to try to unite people in common cause—the dignity of work, the belief that honest labor, fairly compensated, gives meaning and structure to our lives; the ability of every family and all children to rise as far as their talents will take them.

In a world too often divided, this organization has been a powerful force for unity, justice, equality and shared prosperity. For all that, I thank you. Now, at the edge of a new century, at the dawn of the Information Age, the ILO and its vision are more vital than ever—for the world is becoming a much smaller and much, much more interdependent place. Most nations are linked to the new dynamic, idea-driven, technology-powered, highly competitive international economy.

The digital revolution is a profound, powerful and potentially democratizing force. It can empower people and nations, enabling the wise and far-sighted to develop more quickly and with less damage to the environment. It can enable us to work together across the world as easily as if we were working just across the hall. Competition, communications and more open markets spur stunning innovations and make their fruits available to business and workers worldwide.

Consider this: Every single day, half a million air passengers, 1.5 billion e-mail messages and \$1.5 trillion cross international borders. We also have new tools to eradicate diseases that have long plagued humanity, to remove the threat of global warming and environmental destruction, to lift billions of people into the first truly global middle class.

Yet, as the financial crisis of the last two years has shown, the global economy with its churning, hyperactivity, poses new risks, as well, of disruption, dislocation and division. A financial crisis in one country can be felt on factory floors half a world away. The world has changed, much of it for the better, but too often our response to its new challenges has not changed.

Globalization is not a proposal or a policy choice, it is a fact. But how we respond to it will make all the difference. We cannot dam up the tides of economic change anymore than King Knute could still the waters. Nor can we tell our people to sink or swim on their own. We must find a new way—a new and democratic way—to maximize market potential and social justice, competition and community. We must put a human face on the global economy, giving working people everywhere a stake in its success, equipping them all to reap its rewards, providing for

their families the basic conditions of a just society. All nations must embrace this vision, and all the great economic institutions of the world must devote their creativity and energy to this end.

Last May, I had the opportunity to come and speak to the World Trade Organization and stress that as we fight for open markets, it must open its doors to the concerns of working people and the environment. Last November, I spoke to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank and stressed that we must build a new financial architecture as modern as today's markets, to tame the cycles of boom and bust in the global economy as we can now do in national economies; to ensure the integrity of international financial transactions; and to expand social safety nets for the most vulnerable.

Today, I say to you that the ILO, too, must be ready for the 21st century, along the lines that Director General Somavia has outlined.

Let me begin by stating my firm belief that open trade is not contrary to the interest of working people. Competition and integration lead to stronger growth, more and better jobs, more widely shared gains. Renewed protectionism in any of our nations would lead to a spiral of retaliation that would diminish the standard of living for working people everywhere. Moreover, a failure to expand trade further could choke off innovation and diminish the very possibilities of the information economy. No, we need more trade, not less.

Unfortunately, working people the world over do not believe this. Even in the United States, with the lowest unemployment rate in a generation, where exports accounted for 30 percent of our growth until the financial crisis hit Asia, working people strongly resist new market-opening measures. There are many reasons. In advanced countries the benefits of open trade outweigh the burdens. But they are widely spread, while the dislocations of open trade are painfully concentrated.

In all countries, the premium the modern economy places on skills leaves too many hard-working people behind. In poor countries, the gains seem too often to go to the already wealthy and powerful, with little or no rise in the general standard of living. And the international organizations charged with monitoring and providing for rules of fair trade, and enforcement of them, seem to take a very long time to work their way to the right decision, often too late to affect the people who have been disadvantaged.

So as we press for more open trade, we must do more to ensure that all our people are lifted by the global economy. As we prepare to launch a new global round of trade talks in Seattle in November, it is vital that the WTO and the ILO work together to advance that common goal.

We clearly see that a thriving global economy will grow out of the skills, the idea, the education of millions of individuals. In each of our nations and as a community of nations, we must invest in our people and lift them to their full potential. If we allow the ups and downs of financial crises to divert us from investing in our people, it is not only those citizens or nations that will suffer—the entire world will suffer from their lost potential.

It is clear that when nations face financial crisis, they need the commitment and the expertise not only of the international financial institutions, they need the ILO as well. The IMF, the World Bank and WTO, themselves, should work more closely with the ILO, and this organization must be willing and able to assume more responsibility.

The lesson of the past two years is plain: Those nations with strong social safety nets are better able to weather the storms. Those

strong safety nets do not just include financial assistance and emergency aid for poorest people, they also call for the empowerment of the poorest people.

This weekend in Cologne, I will join my partners in the G-8 in calling for a new focus on stronger safety nets within nations and within the international community. We will also urge improved cooperation between the ILO and the international financial institutions in promoting social protections and core labor standards. And we should press forward to lift the debt burden that is crushing many of the poorest nations.

We are working to forge a bold agreement to more than triple debt relief for the world's poorest nations and to target those savings to education, health care, child survival and fighting poverty. I pledge to work to find the resources so we can do our part and contribute our share toward an expanded trust fund for debt relief.

Yet, as important as our efforts to strengthen safety nets and relieve debt burdens are, for citizens throughout the world to feel that they truly have a hand in shaping their future they must know the dignity and respect of basic rights in the workplace.

You have taken a vital step toward lifting the lives of working people by adopting the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work last year. The document is a blueprint for the global economy that honors our values—the dignity of work, an end to discrimination, an end to forced labor, freedom of association, the right of people to organize and bargain in a civil and peaceful way. These are not just labor rights, they're human rights. They are a charter for a truly modern economy. We must make them an everyday reality all across the world.

We advance these rights first by standing up to those who abuse them. Today, one member nation, Burma stands in defiance of the ILO's most fundamental values and most serious findings. The Director General has just reported to us that the flagrant violation of human rights persists, and I urge the ILO governing body to take definite steps. For Burma is out of step with the standards of the world community and the aspirations of its people. Until people have the right to shape their destiny we must stand by them and keep up the pressure for change.

We also advance core labor rights by standing with those who seek to make them a reality in the workplace. Many countries need extra assistance to meet these standards. Whether it's rewriting inadequate labor laws, or helping fight discrimination against women and minorities in the workplace, the ILO must be able to help.

That is why in the balanced budget I submitted to our Congress this year I've asked for \$25 million to help create a new arm of the ILO, to work with developing countries to put in place basic labor standards—protections, safe work places, the right to organize. I ask other governments to join us. I've also asked for \$10 million from our Congress to strengthen U.S. bilateral support for governments seeking to raise such core labor standards.

We have asked for millions of dollars also to build on our voluntary anti-sweat shop initiative to encourage the many innovative programs that are being developed to eliminate sweat shops and raise consumer awareness of the conditions in which the clothes they wear and the toys they buy for their children are made.

But we must go further, to give life to our dream of an economy that lifts all our people. To do that, we must wipe from the Earth the most vicious forms of abusive child labor. Every single day tens of millions of children work in conditions that shock the conscience. There are children chained to

often risky machines; children handling dangerous chemicals; children forced to work when they should be in school, preparing themselves and their countries for a better tomorrow. Each of our nations must take responsibility.

Last week, at the inspiration of Senator Tom Harkin, who is here with me today, I directed all agencies of the United States government to make absolutely sure they are not buying any products made with abusive child labor.

But we must also act together. Today, the time has come to build on the growing world consensus to ban the most abusive forms of child labor—to join together and to say there are some things we cannot and will not tolerate.

We will not tolerate children being used in pornography and prostitution. We will not tolerate children in slavery or bondage. We will not tolerate children being forcibly recruited to serve in armed conflicts. We will not tolerate young children risking their health and breaking their bodies in hazardous and dangerous working conditions for hours unconscionably long—regardless of country, regardless of circumstance. These are not some archaic practices out of a Charles Dickens novel. These are things that happen in too many places today.

I am proud of what is being done at your meeting. In January, I said to our Congress and the American people in the State of the Union address, that we would work with the ILO on a new initiative to raise labor standards and to conclude a treaty to ban abusive child labor everywhere in the world. I am proud to say that the United States will support your convention. After I return home I will send it to the U.S. Senate for ratification, and I ask all other countries to ratify it, as well.

We thank you for achieving a true breakthrough for the children of the world. We thank the nations here represented who have made genuine progress in dealing with this issue in their own nations. You have written an important new chapter in our effort to honor our values and protect our children.

Passing this convention alone, however, will not solve the problem. We must also work aggressively to enforce it. And we must address root causes, the tangled pathology of poverty and hopelessness that leads to abusive child labor. Where that still exists it is simply not enough to close the factories where the worst child labor practices occur. We must also ensure that children then have access to schools and their parents have jobs. Otherwise, we may find children in even more abusive circumstances.

That is why the work of the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor is so important. With the support of the United States, it is working in places around the world to get children out of business of making fireworks, to help children move from their jobs as domestic servants, to take children from factories to schools.

Let me cite just one example of the success being achieved, the work being done to eliminate child labor from the soccer ball industry in Pakistan. Two years ago, thousands of children under the age of 14 worked for 50 companies stitching soccer balls full-time. The industry, the ILO and UNICEF joined together to remove children from the production of soccer balls and give them a chance to go to school, and to monitor the results.

Today, the work has been taken up by women in 80 poor villages in Pakistan, giving them new employment and their families new stabilities. Meanwhile, the children have started to go to school, so that when they come of age, they will be able to do better jobs raising the standard of living of

their families, their villages and their nation. I thank all who were involved in this endeavor and ask others to follow their lead.

I am pleased that our administration has increased our support for IPEC by tenfold. I ask you to think what could be achieved by a full and focused international effort to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. Think of the children who would go to school, whose lives would open up, whose very health would flower, freed of the crushing burden of dangerous and demeaning work, given back those irreplaceable hours of childhood for learning and playing and living.

By giving life to core labor standards, by acting effectively to lift the burden of debt, by putting a more human face on the world trading system and the global economy, by ending the worst forms of child labor, we will be giving our children the 21st century they deserve.

These are hopeful times. Previous generations sought to redeem the rights of labor in a time of world war and organized tyranny. We have a chance to build a world more prosperous, more united, more humane than ever before. In so doing, we can fulfill the dreams of the ILO's founders, and redeem the struggles of those who fought and organized, who sacrificed and, yes, died—for freedom, equality, and justice in the workplace.

It is our great good fortune that in our time we have been given the golden opportunity to make the 21st century a period of abundance and achievement for all. Because we can do that, we must. It is a gift to our children worthy of the millennium.

Thank you very much.

#### TRIBUTE TO RETIRING MIDDLE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL TOM HAYES

#### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a distinguished career in teaching has come to an end. The Honorable Tom Hayes, Principal of Lexington Middle School, recently retired after 34 years as a teacher, coach, counselor, and administrator.

Mr. Hayes started teaching in the Lexington school system as a student teacher in the spring of 1965. He was offered a contract to teach full time in the fall of the same year. Mr. Hayes served as a teacher, coach, and counselor until 1986, when he left Lexington to take a position in the St. James School District. In 1993, Mr. Hayes found his way back to Lexington to serve as principal at the Middle School.

Mr. Hayes educated Missouri's youth and enjoyed watching his students grow and mature into adults. He is also gratified when the young people he taught come back to him years later as adults to thank him. As a coach, he coached multiple championship teams, both in football and wrestling. Through hard work focusing on fundamentals, he helped average athletes develop into skilled players.

Although Mr. Hayes has retired from the Lexington School District, he is still an active community member as the Mayor of Lexington, Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hayes had an outstanding career in education, and he will surely be missed by everyone at Lexington Middle School. I wish him and his wife Sherry all the

best in the days ahead. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this fine Missourian.

#### BOND PRICE COMPETITION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

#### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 14, 1999*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, fellow colleagues, I rise in support of the Bond Price Competition Improvement Act of 1999. The Committee on Commerce and Subcommittee of Finance, of which I am a member, has held a number of hearings to review the process and competition in mutual fund fees and bond prices.

Witnesses repeatedly testified that transparency of corporate bonds was poor. Witnesses also revealed that individual purchasers of the same bond from the same dealer at approximately the same time may be given widely divergent prices.

Mr. Speaker, fellow colleagues, improved transparency of the bond market would lead to improved bond prices for investors, and increased transparency would assist the relevant regulators with development of an audit trail.

In today's ever changing global economy, information is our most valuable resource. By improving the information available to investors, leading to more competitive prices for bonds, we hope to eliminate price discrimination and promote a more fair and competitive market.

The Bond Price Competition Improvement Act, which is supported by the NASD, SEC and Bond Market Association has many advantages. However, the three economic benefits that I am mostly enthusiastic about are:

1. It will bolster investor protection by providing investors with better opportunities to monitor the behavior of the entities that make markets in secondary securities;
2. It will help improve market liquidity by boosting investor and market confidence in a market; and
3. It will enhance market efficiency by boosting the price discovery process of moving toward the "optimal price" for a particular security.

Market power invested in one bond dealer enables the dealer to charge prices that are higher than those that would be available in a fully competitive market. Due to the lack of transparency in the current bond market dealers sometimes offer the same bond to different customers at significantly different prices. This price discrimination is facilitated by the lack of pricing information to investors.

I am convinced that improved transparency in the corporate debt markets as addressed in the Bond Price Competition Improvement Act will eliminate this practice.

I would like to commend my fellow colleagues on the Commerce Committee, committee staff, and legislative staff on working together to draft this important bill and I hope that we can continue to work together in this spirit of bipartisanship in the future.

Mr. Speaker, Congress is at its best when we work together to solve problems such as these. The American people deserve nothing

less. The Bond Market Price Competition Act of 1999 is an important piece of legislation that will preserve this country's place as a leader of bond market transaction in the international marketplace.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE OUTPATIENT PRESERVATION ACT

#### HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was (and still am) a proud supporter of the Balanced Budget Act and its attempts to bring about greater fiscal discipline to save Medicare from bankruptcy. However, when we passed this bill, we did so with the understanding that Medicare services to seniors would not be harmed.

Sadly, the current form of the prospective payment system (PPS) for hospital outpatient services such as surgery, radiology, clinical services, emergency room care, chemotherapy, and psychotherapy makes drastic cuts in payments so that many hospitals may be forced to limit or discontinue outpatient services that patients depend on. Initial projections show that when the PPS is fully implemented, some hospitals stand to lose between 40 and 50 percent of their revenue. This could have a devastating effect on the availability of certain services. For many individuals, outpatient care is a safer, more convenient, and less costly alternative to being admitted overnight to a hospital for a minor procedure. I do not want to see patients' choice of health services and care settings limited.

Today, I am introducing the Hospital Outpatient Preservation Act. This legislation will put a limit on the Medicare payment reductions hospitals receive under the outpatient PPS for the first three years it is in place. This bill will allow hospitals to gradually reorganize their budgets and operational structures in order to smoothly transition to the new payment system without having to eliminate services. It is my intention that this bill will preserve the intent of the Balanced Budget Act to enforce fiscal responsibility in the Medicare system, while preventing any negative consequences that drastic revenue reductions would have on hospitals and their patients.

#### IN HONOR OF CELESTICA OF COLORADO

#### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate Celestica, a Ft. Collins company determined to provide total customer satisfaction, superior value, quality, and technological leadership through designing electronic memory solutions and manufacturing printed circuit boards. This prosperous corporation has not only benefited itself, but its community as well. Celestica currently employs 1,000 Colorado citizens, and has grown strong enough to add 500 new jobs to the Ft. Collins

area. Celestica workers provide jobs in nine countries and employment opportunities for over 15,000 worldwide while generating economic growth and health benefits.

Mr. Speaker, Celestica is successful because it strives to meet its customers' needs, guarantee long-term value and have innovative ideas for products. For this reason, it is obvious why Celestica is the third-largest electronics manufacturing company in the world.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Ms. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 187, the Souder amendment—to "prohibit any fiscal year 2000 funding for military operations in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia," I was absent for the above-referenced vote because I was in North Carolina attending the funeral services for the father of my District Office Director. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

#### HONORING JOSHUA VANDIVER

#### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Joshua Vandiver of Swink, Colorado, a student at Swink Junior-Senior High School. He has received an outstanding recognition of being a Presidential Scholar. I am pleased to take a moment and extend Joshua congratulations for his phenomenal academic prowess, artistic success, scholarship, leadership, and involvement in school and community. He possesses the key to success because the attributes of his personality, hard work and perseverance are strong and long lasting. With these skills Joshua Vandiver will prosper in the future.

#### HONORING SYLVIA LASK

#### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Sylvia Lask, a tireless advocate for her community and a woman who has worked with me for all of my elected life, is celebrating her 65th birthday, an occasion to celebrate her and all the wonderful things she has done. She has worked with me from my start in the New York State Assembly, but even more, she has been a great friend. She developed a specialty in the area of mental health while at my Assembly office and her dedication led her to join me in late night visits to State psychiatric hospitals to check on the care of the patients. Currently she is Chair of the New York State Board of Visitors of Psychiatric Hospitals and is a member of the Board of Bronx Municipal Hospital. She also led her building in the Co-op City rent strike. Her caring and concern have won

her the affection and appreciation of virtually everyone she has come in contact with. She is also a State Committeewoman for the 82nd A.D. She is a committed Zionist and Jewish causes are her passion. She is an ardent supporter of the Kibbutz movement. She dearly loves her two children, Marc and Vicki. When I picture Sylvia in my mind I see her dancing around a campfire at a Kibbutz. She is a very dear friend and I join all in wishing her a very special birthday.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 189, the Skelton amendment—"prohibiting any funding for combat or peacekeeping operations in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia," I was absent for the above-referenced vote because I was in North Carolina attending the funeral services for the father of my District Office Director. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### HONORING DONNA WHEELER TEACHER

#### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commend the work of an extraordinary teacher from the Fourth District of Colorado, Ms. Donna Wheeler. Ms. Wheeler teaches at Swink Junior-Senior High School in Swink, CO. Teachers provide one of the most valuable services to society educating students. By promoting integrity, knowledge, proficiency, and wholehearted interest in her students, Ms. Wheeler has proven her ability as an educator. Caring and talented teachers are of immense worth in our society and proficient teachers are the backbone of the Republic. It takes a very dedicated person to encourage children. Ms. Wheeler has set an example each of us can follow to nurture our nation's youth in becoming responsible adults. I congratulate Ms. Wheeler.

#### HONORING MOUNT VERNON HEIGHTS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

#### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this year, the good parishioners of the Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church celebrate the church's 100th anniversary. The history of the church is actually longer when we remember that it was in 1892 that its meetings began in the Garden Avenue School. The church became fully organized in 1896 with the Rev. F.B. Kellogg named pastor of the new church. By the following year the congregation had

grown so large that it moved to a barn on Bedford Avenue and, on July 4th of that year, the new church was dedicated.

By 1910 the church has become self-supporting and in 1916 construction on the current building was started. The church, a New England colonial design reflecting a post Civil War spirit of unity and self determination, was completed by 1922. Subsequently a sanctuary was added as well as tower chime.

The Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church has always practiced community activism as well as charitable works and community projects, such as its youth seminars and elderly centers.

The church also is part of the annual pulpit exchanges in which ministers from 19 churches deliver sermons at sister churches.

The church is justly proud of its fellowship of many denominations and its ministers of many differing ethnic and social backgrounds. The Rev. Maximilian Bernard Surjadinata, pastor since 1988, was born in Indonesia. I warmly congratulate the Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church on its centenary and for its wonderful accomplishments in those hundred years.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 190, the Shays amendment—"to reduce troop levels in Europe from 100,000 to 25,000 by fiscal year 2002; excludes troops assigned to Greenland, Iceland, Azores, and those serving for more than 179 days under a military-to-military program; and does not apply in the event of war or attack on NATO member nation," I was absent for the above-referenced vote because I was in North Carolina attending the funeral services for the father of my District Office Director. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

#### THANK YOU BUFORD RICE

### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Buford Rice, administrator and executive vice president of the Colorado Farm Bureau. Mr. Rice has announced his plans to retire September 1, 1999, after 38 years of distinguished service to the agriculture industry.

Raised on an irrigated farm in the Yellowstone River Valley of eastern Montana and later graduating from Montana State University, Rice began his career with the Montana Farm Bureau in 1961 as an area field services director. In 1972, he became the executive secretary for the North Dakota Farm Bureau and in 1976 he accepted the offer to serve as public affairs director for the Colorado Farm Bureau. Rice was named manager of the Colorado Farm Bureau in 1979 and was promoted to administrator/executive vice president in 1990.

Rice and I first met and quickly became friends while I was serving in the Colorado State Senate. Through our professional relationship, I gained tremendous respect for his knowledge of agriculture issues and dedication to the survival of the farm and ranch industry. Because of his passion for the tradition of farming, Rice has always looked forward to going to work every morning these many years.

Currently, Rice serves on various public and private councils and advisory committees. Some of those include the Colorado Public Expenditures Council Board of Directors, Colorado Extension Advisory Committee, CSU Livestock Leaders Council, External Committee—CSU Institute on Environment and Natural Resources and the Colorado Public Lands Multiple Use Coalition.

He and his wife Darlyne reside in Littleton, CO, and have two children, four grandchildren and two step-grandchildren.

Buford Rice is a man who embodies the western tradition of what is good about this great country—sound land and water conservation practices, private property rights, and most importantly, preservation of the family farm. The state of Colorado owes Buford Rice a great debt of gratitude for his life-long work on behalf of the agriculture community. Thank you Buford.

#### HONORING RHONDA (RANDI) WEINGARTEN

### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to praise a woman who has accomplished much. Rhonda (Randi) Weingarten is the new president of the 130,000-member United Federation of Teachers, the largest local union in the United States. She is also vice president of the 960,000 member American Federation of Teachers, the UFT's national affiliate and is a member of the Board of Directors of both the New York State United Teachers and the New York City Central Labor Council.

From 1986 to 1998 Randi served as counsel to UFT President Sandra Feldman, taking a lead role in contract negotiations for teachers and other school employees. When Ms. Feldman became president of the American Federation of Teachers, Randi was selected to serve as president. She has a B.S. from Cornell and graduated cum laude from the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law. She was also an adjunct professor at Cardozo from 1986-91. She first became affiliated with the UFT when working for a prestigious law firm which had the union as a client.

She has served as legislative assistant for the New York State Senate Labor Committee and as a mediator on disputes originating in the New York Criminal Court. She has served as a member of the board and then as chairperson of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York. She is also a certified teacher of social studies and American History.

Randi continues to advance the cause of education in New York. I look forward to working with her to keep that education of our youth as the highest priority of the people and our governments at every level.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 188, the Weldon amendment—to "provide \$7.3 million for the operation and maintenance of space launch facilities and require a study of space launch ranges and requirements," I was absent for the above-referenced vote because I was in North Carolina attending the funeral services for the father of my District Office Director. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### IN MEMORY OF BETTY DESANTO

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of one of Cleveland's greatest softball players, Betty DeSanto.

Betty DeSanto has been a dedicated sports-woman all her life. She has been a part of many softball teams and has won countless city titles. She was even inducted into the Greater Cleveland Sports Hall of Fame in 1984 and the Greater Cleveland Slow Pitch Hall of Fame in 1991.

Betty DeSanto was a person who not only played the sport well, she exemplified great sportsmanship. As the assistant manager and later as the manager of the Cudell Recreation Center, she organized various sports teams and encouraged both boys and girls in their athletic pursuits. She is an inspiration to all who participate in sports and with a little dedication, love and heart you can go on to achieve greatness.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring this great sportswoman, Betty DeSanto. She was a very talented athlete and she will be greatly missed.

#### HONORING DR. GARY SCHNEIDER UPON HIS RETIREMENT

### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Gary Schneider, one of the foremost experts on forestry at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, is retiring this year.

Dr. Schneider has been an asset to the University for many years, having served as a Professor and Head of the Department of Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries. Currently, he serves as the Associate Dean of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources at UT.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Schneider has also served as a consultant for many organizations including, the U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Agency for International Development and many others. Additionally, he has published several academic articles.

Dr. Schneider has advanced the study of forestry and related fields during his tenure at

the University of Tennessee, and I know that his leadership and expertise will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I know that I join with his friends, family and colleagues in congratulating Dr. Gary Schneider for an outstanding career at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE TEMPLE PATROL OF THE TUSCAN MORNING STAR LODGE NO. 48**

**HON. ROBERT A. BRADY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Temple Patrol of the Tuscan Morning Star Lodge No. 48, located in Philadelphia. The Temple Patrol was originally formed in 1990 to provide a communal protective service for members attending meetings at the Prince Hall Masonic Complex. Since its formation, the Temple Patrol committee has grown to over 30 members and has received many accolades for its valuable safety services.

The Temple Patrol has been so successful that only one criminal incident has been recorded in its area of operations since its inception. The Tuscan Morning Star Lodge No. 48 has received high praise due to the success of the Temple Patrol; it was awarded Ex-Large Lodge of the Month on several occasions and even Ex-Large Lodge of the Year. In addition to these past recognitions, I would also like to commend these gentlemen who bring peace to the streets through their self-sacrifice.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the efforts of the members of the Tuscan Morning Star No. 48 Temple Patrol committee. I wish them luck in the future and thank them for all their hard work that has made the streets of Philadelphia safer.

**HUMAN RIGHTS LEADERS SUPPORT HUMAN RIGHT INFORMATION ACT, H.R. 1625**

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced in the House The Human Rights Information Act (H.R. 1625). This legislation has already found strong bipartisan support with over 50 of our distinguished colleagues joining as original cosponsors of this bill.

When our legislation was introduced, prominent human rights leaders and victims of human rights abuses joined us at a press conference announcing the legislation. Their comments about the Human Rights Information Act and their personal and professional insights regarding this legislation are particularly helpful.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the statements these human rights leaders made regarding the Human Rights Information Act be placed in the RECORD. These outstanding statements are by Dr. William F. Schultz, Executive Director of Amnesty International USA; Adriana

Portillo-Bartow, a Guatemalan mother whose eldest two daughters were kidnapped and disappeared and have not been seen for the past 17 years; Sister Dianna Ortiz, a Roman Catholic nun who was abducted, tortured and repeatedly raped by members of the Guatemalan security forces; and Carlos M. Salinas, the Advocacy Director for Latin America and the Caribbean of Amnesty International.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM F. SCHULTZ, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL USA

Good afternoon. I'm Dr. William F. Schultz, Executive Director of Amnesty International USA. I join my esteemed colleagues today to support legislation that addresses the tragic legacy of political violence: torture, assassinations, "disappearances," and massacres. This legislation will put criminals behind bars and help families heal from their devastating losses at the hands of brutal torturers and thugs.

Over the past few decades, we witnessed immense suffering in Guatemala and Honduras. The fierce counterinsurgency campaign by Guatemalan military governments beginning in the 1960s left 200,000 dead or "disappeared" according to the Guatemalan Truth Commission. The campaign became one of a "scorched earth strategy" in which hundreds of villages were wiped out in what the Trust Commission called acts of genocide. Thousands of men, women and children were killed—often after brutal torture or in more than 600 wholesale massacres, according to the Commission. Thousands more were "disappeared"—never to be seen again.

The politically-driven violence in Honduras during the 1980s resulted from a deliberate strategy by the government and military to treat non-combatant civilians as military targets. This "dirty war" meant torture, assassination and "disappearance" for student activists, teachers, journalists, trade unionists, human rights lawyers and leftist politicians.

Out of the ashes of this bloody history has risen legislation vital to the promotion and protection of human rights—not only in Honduras and Guatemala but in every country in the world. The Human Rights Information Act orders the declassification or release of U.S. government documents about human rights violations when the U.S. receives a request from a bona fide truth commission or judicial authority. It will give survivors of torture and "disappearances" information about who was responsible for their abuse and the reasons why they were targeted. It also will allow family members to recover the remains of their "disappeared" loved ones.

Amnesty International is proud to support the Human Rights Information Act and our activists are ready to mobilize for its passage. Last year, we brought over 100,000 petitions and letters to Congress—and we will bring 100,000 more this year, if need be. I believe that every American watching the Kosovo crisis unfold would support this Act as a means to ensure justice for the thousands of refugees we see on our television screens each day.

There are three compelling reasons why Congress must pass this Act.

First, the Human Rights Information Act is profoundly pro-family. The Act will help families torn apart by torture, assassination or "disappearances" heal and find some measure of closure in the wake of brutality.

Second, the Human Rights Information Act will fight crime. The perpetrators of human rights violations are responsible not for dozens or even hundreds of brutalities but for tens of thousands of crimes against humanity. As a great forensic anthropologist

Dr. Clyde Snow said, "[t]he great mass murderers of our time have accounted for no more than a few hundred victims. In contrast, states that have chosen to murder their own citizens can usually count their victims by the carload lot. As for motive, the state has no peers, for it will kill its victim for a careless word, a fleeting thought, or even a poem." Assassins, torturers, those who order the brutalities and those who cover them up, however, are rarely punished, sometimes amnestied and often never prosecuted. Successful prosecutions will punish and put behind bars human rights violators who may still be involved in criminal activity. And it will send an unequivocal message that human rights violations will not be tolerated.

Third, the Human Rights Information Act will strengthen democracy. It will deter future violators and strengthen the rule of law. It will tell the world that no one is above the law and it will restore citizens' confidence in their legal institutions.

The wounds from atrocities committed in Guatemala, Honduras and many other countries cannot heal until the whole truth about human rights violations is revealed. Families and survivors need to know—and have the right to know—who ordered the killings, why their loved ones were tortured and killed, and where to find their "disappeared" loved ones. If simply telling the whole truth, as the Human Rights Information Act will do, helps thousands of families heal from some of the worst crimes known to humanity, how can we not reveal it?

STATEMENT OF MS. ADRIANA PORTILLO-BARTOW, A GUATEMALAN MOTHER

My name is Adriana Portillo-Bartow and I am a survivor of the war in Guatemala. I am also a mother who for the last 17 years has had to live without knowing the truth about the whereabouts of her two oldest daughters, kidnapped and disappeared by Guatemalan security forces in 1981.

My daughters Rosaura and Glenda, 10 and 9 years old at the time of their disappearance, were detained, together with my 70 year old father, my step-mother, one of my sisters-in-law, and my 18 month old sister, on September 11, 1981, by a large group of military and police forces. They have never been seen or heard from since.

I waited 15 years for the appropriate political conditions to exist in Guatemala so I could begin the search for the truth about the whereabouts of my disappeared family. I have been back to Guatemala eight times since December 1996, when the Final Peace Accord for a Firm and Lasting Peace was signed.

Eight trips to Guatemala I have made in my pursuing of the truth, without any results. On each of my trips I have met with the Guatemalan Presidential Human Rights Commission, I have met with the Guatemalan Human Rights Ombudsman Office, I have met with many non governmental human rights organizations. I have met with U.S. Embassy officials. I have even tried pursuing the truth through the Guatemalan judicial system, which everybody knows does not work. The case of my disappeared family is Illustrative case #87 in the Historical Clarification Commission's report "Guatemala: Memory of Silence". And no one has been able to help me, or has wanted to help me.

Because of that, now, more than ever, I am hunted by the memories of my disappeared father, of my little daughters, and of my other relatives. For the past seventeen years I have not slept, unless through the use of artificial means, because I am afraid of waking up to a nightmare of my disappeared children being eaten by dogs and vultures. Some days I am hunted by images of their



bodies abandoned in shallow graves in a clandestine cemetery, somewhere in Guatemala. Other days I am hunted by the possibility of my little daughters and sister having been given up for adoption—illegally—to a family in a foreign country.

When will I be able to leave my torment behind? When will I be free from the ongoing torture it means for me not knowing what became of my daughters? When will I be able to be at peace with myself? Only the day I find out the truth about what happened to my disappeared family. Only the day I am able to recover their remains for a proper and dignified burial.

The passing of the Human Rights Information Act by Congress is of critical importance to the relatives of the disappeared in Guatemala. It can offer people who find themselves in the position I am now the real possibility of learning the truth about the whereabouts of their disappeared relatives. It can offer mothers like me an end to the painful and everlasting effects of the most sophisticated form of torture; the disappearance of our children. Furthermore, it can offer mothers like me the possibility of family reunification if our children survived—and if they didn't, the opportunity to bury them and mourn their loss in a healthy and dignified manner.

President Clinton acknowledged on March 10 of this year, while in Guatemala, that the involvement of the United States in the horrors that took place during the war was wrong, and that it had been a mistake that must not be repeated again. He said that the United States must and will continue to support the peace and reconciliation process in Guatemala. Truth and Justice are the foundation of Peace. The passing of the Human Rights Information Act by Congress is a very concrete step that can be taken, for the United States to truly play a historical role in the process towards reconciliation and an everlasting peace in Guatemala.

As a Guatemalan, and as the mother and sister of three little girls that disappeared during the long war in Guatemala I feel that the contribution of the United States to the suffering of the Guatemalan people constitute a moral obligation to assist all of us, relatives of the disappeared, in our search for the truth about the whereabouts of our loved ones. Only the day the full truth of what happened is known, and dealt with, will we be able to say that the suffering the Guatemalan people has endured for so many years is finally a tragedy of the past. Only the day we know the full truth will we be sure that the "mistake" President Clinton referred to will not be repeated again—in Guatemala or in any other country of the world.

STATEMENT OF SISTER DIANNA ORTIZ, A  
ROMAN CATHOLIC NUN

Let me begin by thanking Representatives LANTOS and MORELLA for inviting me to share my thoughts on the importance of the Human Rights Information Act. Two days ago it became all the more evident to me that we must do everything in our means to make certain this bill is enacted. Let me share with you some of my story.

In November of 1989, I was abducted, tortured and repeatedly raped by members of the Guatemalan security forces. During my detention, just as my torturers were readying themselves to rape me yet again, a man came into the clandestine cell, a man my torturers referred to as Alejandro, and their boss [*Jefe*]. He was tall; he was fair-skinned; and he spoke poor Spanish with a heavy North American accent. He gave explicit orders to my torturers, which they obeyed, and he warned me not to say anything about my torture—telling me—in American English—that if I did, there would be consequences.

For nearly a decade, I have spent the majority of my waking hours trying to learn the truth of what happened on November 2, 1989. I have spoken openly of what I witnessed and experienced at the hands of the three Guatemalans and Alejandro. In turn, I have been told that I must be mistaken: The U.S. Government would never conspire with human rights violators, let alone provide them leadership. It has even been suggested to me that I am "obsessed" with Alejandro. I have been advised to concentrate on my Guatemalan abusers alone, instead of tainting the reputation of the U.S. Government. But no one will answer my two single questions: Why was there an American in a Guatemalan secret prison, giving orders to torturers? Who authorized him to be there?

No one in Guatemala will tell me the truth. And no one in the United States will tell me the truth. For nearly ten years, I have gone from one battlefield to another—asking for the truth for myself and for the people of Guatemala. Following the advice of so many people, I went through all the proper channels. I filed charges in Guatemala and cooperated with Guatemalan government investigators, traveling to Guatemala on numerous occasions to testify and participate in judicial reconstructions. I soon learned that justice in Guatemala is a mirage. The judicial system did not work then—and does not work now. The investigation of the murder of Monsenor Gerardi is a clear example of how impunity continues to reign.

The next battlefield was in my homeland—the United States. Even in my country of origin, government officials refused to provide me with information, and so I thought—file a FOIA request—you're sure to get answers. Documents were released—but they contained no information of substance. In August of 1995, I was told that the Justice Department had begun a serious and impartial investigation of my case. Putting aside my feelings of mistrust, I took the risk of working closely with the investigators. This entailed being interviewed by investigators for more than forty hours; having to relate every detail of the humiliation and cruelty I suffered at the hands of my torturers; going into dangerous and painful flashbacks brought on by the detailed questions. Under such prolonged stress, I lost a portion of the ground that I had gained in my recovery.

But I steeled myself and did all I could for as long as I could to help the investigation along. I hoped that, this time, I might be told the truth. There were warning signs, however—signs that I was wrong. One of the DOJ attorneys openly yelled at me and accused me of lying. And as I heard about the investigators' interviews with my family and friends, it became clear that I was being cast as the culprit, that I was the one being investigated, not those responsible for the crimes against me. After giving almost all of my testimony, I made the decision to disengage myself from direct participation in the DOJ investigation.

Perhaps I am a coward—but I could no longer subject myself to the retraumatization brought on by the investigators' questions and their abusive treatment. They had my testimony in detail and the sketches I had made with the help of a forensic artist. The responsibility for finding the truth lay with them.

Shortly after taking this step, I learned that the Justice Department had concluded its investigation. What did the Justice Department officials conclude after a year of investigating my case? What did they glean from the countless hours I and my friends and family spent pouring out our hearts to them? I don't know. I'm not allowed to know. Investigators made a report of more than 284 pages—and classified it. They cited

a need to protect "sources and methods"—and MY privacy. How thoughtful of them. Investigators assured me that this report would be kept so secret that it would be seen only by the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General and the official in charge of the investigation. Four copies of this report exist, they told me, and they are under lock and key.

I have since learned that the classified report was made available to a few privileged people, including former ambassador Thomas Stroock, who is not even associated any longer with the U.S. Government. This is how the DOJ protected my privacy.

The investigation has not helped me one iota and has not helped the American people. The report is about the event that shattered my life, about the event that tore my past from me. The report is about the event that destroyed my sense of myself, my relationships with others and my relationship with God. The report was about the event that has stolen my ability to sleep and to feel safe in the world. I am the one who is tormented by all the questions surrounding that event. And now I have even more. Why is it that the Justice Department refuses to answer my questions? Who are they protecting? What are they covering up?

On June 26th, 1998, I filed a FOIA request, asking the U.S. Government to declassify the report. Again, I allowed myself to hope. During President's Clinton visit to Guatemala, I allowed that hope to grow. Mr. Clinton publicly acknowledged U.S. complicity in human rights violations. Finally, I thought, our government has owned up. The need for secrecy is obsolete. I'll get the report.

Two days ago, I learned from my attorney that the FOIA officer for the U.S. Attorney General's Office denied my FOIA request in full. Why? To protect their sources and methods? What sorts of methods? Torture? To protect the identities of my Guatemalan torturers and the American, Alejandro? Why is it that those who commit human rights violations merit protection while those of us who suffer these abuses at their hands receive none?

Perhaps only another survivor who has been betrayed again and again by her government can know what I feel standing here. I'm tired and all I want to do is close my eyes and not wake up. I literally had to force myself to come here today. The feelings of disillusionment and aloneness are enough to overwhelm me. But I am here.

The words that resound in my head over and over again are: "The truth will set you free." Those words are found in scripture. Ironically enough, these same words are etched on the entrance to that cathedral of secrecy, the CIA. I believe the truth would set me free. I will never feel safe in my own country until I know exactly what the role of my government was in my abduction and torture. How can I feel safe? How can anyone feel safe, if the truth is being concealed? If this is a country concerned with righting the wrongs of the past and the wrongs of our world, our government has nothing to lose by disclosing the truth. It owes that much to the survivors of the political violence we sponsored in Guatemala, Honduras and countless other countries. It owes that much to those of us who paid the taxes. The secret prison was in Guatemala. The prison of secrecy is here. The Human Rights Information Act could be the key.

STATEMENT OF CARLOS M. SALINAS, THE ADVOCACY DIRECTOR FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

I think it's clear that there is real momentum for passage of the Human Rights Information Act—and why shouldn't it be this way?



In the last Congress, the bill went from introduction to mark-up in less than a year even though most observers were surprised that it even got a hearing! But what most observers did not count with the perseverance of Congressman Lantos, Congresswoman Morella, Chairman Horn, then-ranking member Kucinich, and all of their incredibly dedicated and hard-working staffs. The observers did not count on the fact that there were many others ready and willing to add their names and prestige to this effort for truth and justice—so many more than 100 House members became co-sponsors in less than a year! Many observers underestimated the tenacity and perseverance of amazing people like Adriana Portillo-Bartow, Jennifer Harbury, Sister Dianna Ortiz, Meredith Larson, Dr. Leo Valladares Lanza, and so many others.

Washington conventional wisdom, continuing to insist that true intelligence reform is destined to oblivion, did not count on the fact that the yearning for truth and justice is a million times greater than the strongest bureaucratic inertia, that the search for truth will always overpower obfuscation and stonewalling, and that the American people and its elected representatives know and are committed to truly putting people first, to truly strengthening families, to truly fighting crime.

And so, thanks to tens of thousands of voices from Hawaii to Florida, and Maine to Alaska, we hear the message: pass the Human Rights Information Act. This message is supported by organizations like the Latin America Working Group, the Guatemala Human Rights Commission/USA, the Washington Office on Latin America, the Religious Task Force on Central America and Mexico, I could go on and on!

So we begin anew our quest for the truth, our quest for justice, with the knowledge that both republicans and Democrats, Chairs and Ranking members, have shown and are showing their support for a bill that could rend the web of secrecy and lies that keep the public from finding out what it is entitled to know, that keep family members from healing and reaching closure, that keep criminals, mass murderers, torturers, and assorted thugs on the streets, well, we gotta stop that and we will change the law. This law is for you, Dianna. This law is for you, Jennifer. This law is for you, Adriana. This law is for you, Anne [Larson, mother of human rights worker Meredith Larson who survived a stabbing attack in Guatemala City in 1989]. Indeed, this law is for all of us, for a better tomorrow, for a more just today.

#### IN HONOR OF FRANK VICKERS

#### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the USWA's most respected leaders, Frank Vickers. Over the past 30 years, Frank Vickers has dedicated his life to work extremely hard for the Steel Workers of Ohio. He joined the USWA in 1957, and since that time he has served as Local 5684 President, District 30 Organizing Coordinator, Ohio Legislative Coordinator and the Ohio Legislative Representative.

Frank has chaired USWA negotiations with LTV Steel, Timken, American Steel Foundries, Amsted Industries, Armco, Inc. and Republic Engineered Steels. Frank has also served as Vice President of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO Central Labor Council.

Frank Vickers has been a dedicated USWA worker for the last 30 years. In that time he has made tremendous strides in improving the productivity of the USWA. Through his efforts the USWA has expanded their influence all over the country in order to benefit the steel workers.

Frank has not only been a successful advocate for steelworkers but has also been a dedicated family man. His efforts are greatly appreciated by all the members of the USWA. He is not only a hard worker, but a good friend to all.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring this dedicated man, Frank Vickers, for 30 years of serving the Steelworkers. I would like to wish Frank the best of luck and good fortune in the future.

#### A FAVORITE SON GOES TO WASHINGTON

#### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following article about one of our very own, Congressman GEORGE MILLER of California, who this year marks his 25th year of service in Congress.

This article poignantly captures GEORGE's commitment to public service and his unwavering belief in our system of government. As GEORGE says in this article, being a Member of Congress "is a privilege. It's what makes me get up in the morning and go to work, knowing in one fashion or another you're going to get to be a participant in our Democratic system. It sounds really corny, except it's really energizing."

This article also presents comments from the people who do not share GEORGE's views but who bestow upon him their respect for his integrity, his candor, and his unrelenting pursuit of what he believes to be right for this country.

[From the Contra Costa Times, June 6, 1999];

#### A FAVORITE SON GOES TO WASHINGTON—REPEATEDLY

By Daniel Borenstein

WASHINGTON—Despite George Miller's limp from his surgery, the 6-foot-4-inch congressman sets the brisk pace as he and fellow liberal Rep. John Tierney of Massachusetts cross the Capitol grounds.

The pair lament the high prescription drug prices Americans without health insurance are forced to pay. To Miller, it's a political weapon to embarrass Republicans with ties to drug companies.

And it's a wrong that could be righted—if the Democrats were in the majority. "It sure would be fun if we could get this place back," he says.

Meet George Miller, ambivalent congressman.

On the one hand, he loves throwing political grenades across the aisle and watching Republicans squirm. On the other, he longs for days before the 1994 elections when Democrats ruled the House of Representatives.

Those were days when he wrote landmark legislation on water subsidies, nutritional aid for poor pregnant women, foster care and offshore oil drilling. These days, he tries to defeat Republican bills.

Miller, D-Martinez, was first elected to the House a quarter-century ago, at age 29. Today he is 54. Of the 435 House members, only 17 have been there longer.

He came to Washington with the Watergate class of 1974, one of 75 new Democrats elected to the House three months after President Nixon resigned. Only six remain in the House.

Although most of the players have changed, the game continues. And Miller, who played linebacker in school and belongs to the minority party in Congress, is once again playing defense.

"On offense, you've got control of the game, you know when the ball is going to be hiked, you know what the play is," he says. "On defense, you've got to try to anticipate, you've got to think about it. You've got to stop things from happening."

A mischievous smile spreads under his white mustache. "Sometimes," he says, "it's more fun."

Miller's time on the floor is up, but he won't stop talking.

Rep. William Goodling, R-Penn., chairman of the Education Committee, raps the gavel repeatedly. Finally, he slams it down with a thunderous bang that echoes through the cavernous hearing room in the Rayburn House Office Building.

"Oh, bang it again if it will make you feel better," Miller says.

"I'll bang it and I'll bang it on your head," Goodling snaps back, then threatens to have the sergeant at arms remove him.

This is what Miller calls "calculated chaos."

Later, he marches out of Rayburn House, across South Capitol Street, into the Longworth Building—bypassing the metal detectors as members of Congress are entitled to do—and into the elevator. All the time ranting about the Republicans.

He checks the elevator lights to see what floor he's on and realizes the man next to him is watching Miller complain to a reporter.

"Never mind us," Miller says with a smile. "I'm pontificating."

#### A BIG BARK

Miller is a top Democratic pontificator. With his booming voice, imposing physical presence and quick debating skills, he has become a liberal voice for, and within, the party.

"Nobody out-barks George when he's trying to make a point," says Leon Panetta, former congressman and former White House chief of staff.

Panetta knows Miller well. He served in Congress with him, lived in Miller's row house 2½ blocks from the Capitol for about eight years and played basketball with him in the House gym.

In some ways, Miller is the same on and off the court, Panetta says. "If he felt somebody hit him wrong, he'd tell him, he'd yell at him, and sometimes he'd stomp off, and everybody knew George was pissed." But, "stay out of his way for an hour and you'd be fine."

There was little doubt you'd want him on your team. "When he plants himself under the basket there aren't a hell of a lot of people who are going to go through him."

These days, the Democrats plant Miller on talk shows, at news conferences and on the House floor. He is one of about 15 House Democratic leaders who meet almost daily in a small windowless conference room in the Capitol to plot strategy.

Last month, when, in the wake of the Littleton, Colo., high school shooting, the Senate passed new gun laws, Miller insisted House Democrats push for the same without delay, despite warnings from some Democrats that there could be political fallout from the gun lobby.

When former Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., was facing accusations he used tax-exempt money for political purposes, Democrats sicced Miller on him, dispatching him to make the case on every national television show from Washington that was interested.

When Miller couldn't get the House to take up campaign finance reform, he used delaying tactics that forced Members to repeatedly drop what they were doing and rush to the House floor to vote on motions to adjourn. It was what the Los Angeles Times called "Miller's guerrilla war."

#### POLITICAL BLOOD

It's little wonder Miller thrives on politics. He was reared on it.

His father, George Miller, Jr., was a state senator who became chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee. Today, the bridge spanning the Carquinez Strait between Benicia and Martinez bears his name.

George Miller III was born in Richmond on May 17, 1945. He was one of four children, and the only boy. About five years later, the family moved to Martinez.

When he was still a baby, his father was first elected to the Legislature. The Miller household was as political as they come.

"When I was younger, it was race relations. We had people coming to our house to get counseling and encouragement from my father to get involved one way or the other, organizing to send people to the South, the Freedom Riders.

"When I was older, in college, it was the free speech movement, the war in Vietnam. Those were the debates that took place in our living room."

When he was in high school, his father would drive by the bus stop in the morning.

"He said, 'What's going on in school?' I said, 'Nothing.' 'Get in the car. Don't tell your mother.' And I'd go up and follow him around. Sit in on meetings in the governor's office, or sit on the floor in the state Legislature, run errands for him, and get to know people.

"And watch and listen and watch and listen."

#### A LEARNING EXPERIENCE

Shortly after midnight on New Year's Day 1969, Miller's father had a heart attack and died. He was 54.

Looking back, Miller says, that time is a blur. He had just started law school in the fall and he and his wife—Cynthia, who was his sweetheart at Alhambra High School in Martinez—had two young boys.

"I don't think I really had a chance to mourn my father's death the way I would have liked to have," he says.

He was soon running in the special election to replace his dad. Though Miller was just 23, then-Assemblyman John Knox, D-Richmond, and Democratic Party leader Bert Coffey, friends of Miller's father, felt he was the best shot to keep Republicans from gaining a majority in the Senate, which at the time was evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans. He beat Supervisor Tom Coll of Concord and banker Fortney Stark of Danville in the Democratic primary. But then he had to face John Nejedly, who had been a district attorney for 11 years.

Miller was outmatched. "There was no record," Nejedly recalls. "The only thing that could be said was he was his father's son."

The voters agreed. Nejedly trounced him and served in the state Senate for the next 11 years.

Miller went to work in Sacramento as legislative assistant to then-Sen. George Moscone. While working in the Capitol, Miller completed law school.

#### OFF AND RUNNING

He says he would probably be practicing law today had Democratic Rep. Jerry Waldie not decided to run for governor in 1974.

"I had been to Washington once," Miller recalls. "I thought back east was Reno." But law school had taught him how much influence he could have in Washington. "There was a real sense you could bring about change."

Coffey, who had been his father's longtime political ally, conducted a poll and found the young Miller had a shot. With that, Miller was off and running.

"He was still young, but now he was experienced and ready," says Philip O'Connor, his campaign manager in 1974. "He had five years in Sacramento."

This time, the bigger battle was expected to be the primary, in which Miller faced a local labor leader and Concord City Councilman Dan Helix.

"His previous run against Nejedly helped him a lot," says Helix. This time, "he came over as someone who had studied the issues. He was articulate. He showed a good sense of humor. He was relaxed."

Miller won the primary and defeated Republican Gary Fernandez, Richmond's vice mayor, in the November general election by 56-44 percent.

It was the last time Miller received less than 60 percent in a congressional election. Blessed by reapportionments for the 1980s and 1990s that continued to leave him a heavily Democratic district, Miller has never had another tough election challenge.

Sanford Skaggs, the prominent Walnut Creek attorney who chaired Fernandez's campaign in 1974, says Miller could easily survive in a less Democratic district.

"I respect him a lot for his attitudes and honesty and devotion to public service," says Skaggs. "Even though I disagree on some of his major positions, I think his motives are pure. He could survive in a tougher district."

#### BANKING ON HIS NAME

The most valuable thing his father left him, Miller likes to say, is his good name.

He also left his son his political connections. The senator was not only one of the most influential members of the Legislature, he was also former chairman of the state Democratic Party and one of the early supporters of Rep. Phil Burton.

He supported Burton when he ran for Assembly in 1956. "Burton never forgot the kindness," writes Burton biographer John Jacobs. "Miller had helped legitimize his candidacy."

Burton went on to Congress, where he became one of the most influential liberals ever to serve in the House. When young Miller ran for Congress, Burton, a prolific fundraiser, helped the kid. Miller remembers seeing Burton work a crowd that year on his behalf at a political event for U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston in San Francisco's Fairmont Hotel.

"He was raising money, literally taking it right out of people's wallets," Miller recalls. "He was saying, 'What are you going to do for the kid?' He came to me and said, 'You need to raise money for George Miller.' I said, 'I am George Miller.' He said, 'Wait a minute,' and then he went on to the next guy."

When Miller arrived in Washington, Burton took him under his wings. "Phil was really his great mentor," Panetta recalls. "It was as close to a blood relationship as you can get."

Burton made sure he and Miller were on the same two committees, then called Interior, which handles environmental issues, and Education and the Workforce. Those are the same assignments Miller holds today, although Interior is now called Resources.

And Burton taught Miller the ropes. "First and foremost, he taught me the place isn't on the level," Miller says. "What you hear is not always what's being said and what you see is not always what's being done. You really have to increase your abilities to observe and dissect information."

Burton also taught Miller how to bridge the partisan gulf. Known for being loud and brash, Burton cribbed together bipartisan coalitions to pass some of the most significant park bills in the nation's history. He made sure his bills had something in there for everybody.

Where Burton doled out parkland as a way to reward supporters or punish opponents, Miller reaches across the aisle with fiscal enticements.

John Lawrence says Miller's approach has often been through economics. Lawrence went to work for Miller's campaign in 1974 while he was a UC-Berkeley doctoral student, followed him to Washington and has worked for him ever since.

"It's been as much how much it tears at your wallet as how much it tears at your heartstrings," Lawrence says. "From a fiscal standpoint, George has always been very attuned that these programs have to make economic sense."

It's a concept embraced by Rep. Dan Miller, R-Fla. The two Millers are not related and are far apart on most issues. But they are the lead sponsors of the bill to end sugar subsidies, which they call corporate welfare that stimulates overproduction of sugar, and pollution, in the Everglades.

When it comes to sugar subsidies, cheap mining of federal lands or building roads in national forests, Dan Miller says he and his East Bay colleague find common ground in their opposition.

"I'll come at it from a fiscal perspective, he'll come at it from an environmental perspective, but we agree."

#### STAYING POWER

The reality is that the Miller-Miller bill has almost no chance of passage in this Congress. But George Miller is used to that.

Most of his legislative accomplishments have come after years of persistence. "He's had a lot of staying power," says Lawrence. "That has served him well. That's what is largely responsible for his reputation as a legislator."

It also helped that he was in the majority party for his first 20 years in Congress. It was then that he won passage of some of his most significant legislation, including:

Poor pregnant and postpartum women and their infants receive free food and nutritional supplements.

Oil drilling rights on federal lands are now awarded by competitive bidding, replacing lotteries that gave the rights away for almost no fee.

The federal government shares revenue it receives from off-shore oil drilling with the affected state. In California, the money is earmarked for education.

Federal matching grants are available for local programs that aid victims of domestic abuse.

Parents who adopt foster children receive federal money for a youngster's care. Previously, funds were cut off when a foster child was adopted, leaving a disincentive for adoption that kept a child from being bounced from home to home.

#### WATER WARS

Miller's toughest and biggest legislative victories have been in his battle with California farmers over water. It culminated in 1992, when Congress passed legislation co-written by Miller and then-U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley, D-N.J.

The bill is Miller's "legacy," says one of its opponents, Dan Nelson, executive director of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority.

"He is thought to be the father of that legislation. It has fundamentally changed the way we do business. Some of it good and needed and some of it, frankly, punitive or inequitable."

The Miller-Bradley bill overhauled the distribution of federal water in California.

Farmers lost the open-ended contracts for cheap water and now face tiered pricing that encourages conservation. For the first time, using water to restore fish life in San Francisco Bay and the Delta became a priority.

Many California farmers hate the bill, which dramatically drove up their water costs. And they blame Miller.

"He's got a long history of vilifying and terrorizing agriculture, which has given him a bigger-than-life place in the eyes of farmers," says Jason Peltier, manager of Central Valley Water Project Association.

Though Peltier has fought Miller for years, he admires the political skills the congressman displayed as he masterfully pushed through the bill.

The water reforms weren't left by themselves in the legislation, but packaged with dozens of major projects for 16 Western states. The lessons from Miller's mentor were being used.

"We needed the ornaments on the Christmas tree," Lawrence says. "We learned a great deal at Phil Burton's knee."

#### CLINTON CLASHING

Those were heady times for Miller. He had just ascended to chairman of the House Interior Committee, the post Burton had held until his death in 1983.

With Bill Clinton's defeat of President Bush in 1992, Miller was about to lead the House's environmental committee while his party controlled Congress and held the presidency.

Miller was even being mentioned as a possible interior secretary in the new Democratic administration. He took himself out of the running, however, saying he didn't want the post.

It's unlikely he would have fit in. The Clinton administration has been a disappointment to him on environmental issues.

"They get a little weak in the knees when the pressure gets turned up," Miller says.

Most recently, Miller was sharply critical of a Clinton administration decision to weaken the standards for labeling tuna "dolphin-safe." Miller, who fought for the original standards, says the latest move will increase the number of dolphin caught in tuna nets.

"You have to look at all of this on a continuum," he says. "The clock doesn't run out and you win or lose. Things ebb and flow in politics, and that's what makes it frustrating to some extent because it's never static."

#### A HAVEN IN MARTINEZ

Miller is also in continuous motion.

He usually rises Monday morning in Martinez, gets on a plane and heads for Washington. Barring a congressional trip to Brazil, Japan or the Northern Mariana Islands, come Thursday night or Friday, he returns to the district.

That's the way he's done it for the past 25 years. For a few years, his family lived with him in Washington, but his late hours during the week and the need to be back in the district on the weekend led to even less time together.

During that period, the family bought the Washington row house, where Miller still stays when he is in the capital.

The two-bedroom, two-story, pale green brick house with the chipped paint and over-

grown front yard in the middle of urban Washington is a striking contrast to Miller's suburban Martinez home nestled under towering trees.

Martinez is his sanctuary. "It really is the one place where I can just relax," he says, "because I know on Sunday night or Monday morning I have to get back on an airplane and go back to Washington."

The house is just down the road from the house he grew up in. His mother, now in her mid-80s, still lives nearby. The house is also where his two boys grew up.

They're both grown now. In 1996, the oldest, George Miller IV, tried to follow his father and grandfather by running for the Assembly. He lost in the Democratic primary to Contra Costa County Supervisor Tom Torlakson, whose campaign slogan was "His own record, his own name."

Once again, a young Miller was beaten because voters felt he had little to offer other than a family name.

#### THE FUTURE

Certainly, that can no longer be said of the congressman. At a time when many Democrats can only win by moving to the center, Miller clings to his liberal roots.

"He has never apologized for it," says Lawrence. "He has never taken to the term progressive."

Although he's been in Congress nearly 25 years, he's relatively young for a senior congressman. The 17 House members who have been there longer are all at least 60.

On the other hand, his mentors—his dad, Burton, Moscone and Coffey—are all dead. And Miller is the same age his father was when he suddenly died from a heart attack.

It all makes him think about his future. Sitting with his sleeves rolled up and his tie loose as he adds hot sauce to his enchilada at a restaurant half a block from his Washington home, he reflects on life in the capital.

"The loneliness factor, the empty house factor, it just wears on you," he says. "But with all the stress and the strain and the long hours, I still think it's worth it."

Miller still loves to be a political player. He ticks off the issues he had worked on that very day: child labor and sweatshops, sugar subsidies, the war in Kosovo, Sierra forests, Delta water, education standards.

"I've never taken the honor of being a member of Congress lightly," he says. "It is a privilege. It's what makes me get up in the morning and go to work, knowing in one fashion or another you're going to get to be a participant in our Democratic system. It sounds really corny, except it's really energizing."

The bottom line is that there's no sign Miller will retire any time soon. Indeed, he's making plans for the next phase of his congressional career.

Rep. William Clay, D-Mo., the ranking Democrat on the Education and the Workforce Committee, announced last month that this will be his last term. Miller is in line to succeed him, to lead the Democrat's education agenda in the House. And to become committee chairman if Democrats win back a majority. Miller has put out word he wants the job.

But to get it he will have to give up his ranking position on the Resources Committee. Central Valley water leaders are quietly gleeful.

"I'm excited for him to go pursue other areas," Peltier says. "It also excites me that if the Democrats take control of Congress again, he won't be breathing fire on us immediately."

Nelson concurs. "Someone will just have to warn all the education people just what they're in for. It will not be status quo."

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. JIM TURNER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 50, I was absent because of my participation in a congressional delegation trip to Russia with members of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Research and Development for the purpose of discussing with the Russian Duma pending anti-missile defense Legislation. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on H.R. 819.

#### INDIAN COLONEL: TROOPS "DYING LIKE DOGS"

##### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, all of us have been following with alarm the Indian attack on the Kashmiri freedom fighters at Kargil and Dras. India has been losing many of its troops in this desperate effort to crush the freedom movements within its borders. Casualties are mounting. The soldiers they sent to discharge this dirty war are demoralized. According to the Associated Press, an Indian colonel said that Indian troops "are dying like dogs." A corporal is quoted as saying "Even in war we don't have such senseless casualties."

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, most of these troops are Sikhs and other minorities sent to die for India's effort to suppress the freedom of all the minorities. These Sikh troops should not be fighting for India; they should be working to free their own country.

Now there has been a new deployment of troops in Punjab. A mass exodus from villages in Punjab is underway because the villagers are justifiably afraid that India's war against the freedom movements will spread to their homeland.

India reportedly also used chemical weapons in this conflict, despite being a signatory to the Chemical Weapons Convention. India has a record of escalating the situation with regard to weapons of mass destructions. India began the nuclear arms race in South Asia by conducting underground nuclear tests.

There are steps that we can take to make sure that this conflict does not spread and that all the peoples and nations of South Asia are allowed to live in freedom. We should impose strict sanctions on India, the aggressor in this conflict. We should stop providing American aid to India and we should support a free and fair vote on national self-determination not only in Kashmir, Punjab (Khalistan), Nagaland, and the other countries held by India.

I thank my friend Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh for bringing this situation to my attention, and I urge India to allow the basic human right of national self-determination to all the people of South Asia.

Mr. Speaker, I place the Associated Press article on the conflict in the RECORD.

"WE ARE DYING LIKE DOGS," SAID ONE [INDIAN ARMY] COLONEL

BLACK MOOD HOVERS OVER KASHMIR

(By Hema Shukla)

DRASS, KASHMIR—June 11, 1999 (AP): On the eve of talks aimed at ending a month of

fighting in Kashmir, a black mood is settling over Indian army camps on the front line. Casualties are mounting. Troops are ill-equipped for high-altitude fighting. The task, they say, is close to suicidal.

Since early May, the army has mobilized its largest fighting force in nearly 30 years against what India says are infiltrators from Pakistan who have occupied mountain peaks on India's side of the 1972 cease-fire line in disputed Kashmir.

On Saturday, Pakistan will send its foreign minister to New Delhi to discuss whether the fighting can be ended. India says that regardless of the talks it will persist until the last intruder is killed or flees back to Pakistan.

In daily briefings in New Delhi, military spokesmen report the fighters are being driven back. Indian airstrikes are punishing them, peaks are being recovered, the "enemy" is taking casualties in the hundreds. India's official casualty rate on Friday stood at about 70 dead and 200 wounded. The story on the front is much different.

In the fading evening light in a forward artillery camp, at checkpoints along a road under steady artillery bombardment, in bunkers where men shelter from showers of shrapnel, soldiers and junior officers grimly tell stories of death and defeat on the mountains. No one can say how many have died, but no one believes the official toll.

Amid the gloom, however, the Indian troops show a gritty determination to fight and a conviction that the opposing forces must be evicted at all costs. "We have a job to do and we will do the best we can," said one officer. "We will do our duty."

India says the guerrillas in Kashmir are mostly Pakistani soldiers, a charge Islamabad denies.

On Friday, India produced what it said were transcripts of telephone conversations between two Pakistani generals that proved Pakistan was involved in the fighting. In a transcript from May 26, army chief Pervez Musharraf tells another general that Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was concerned the fighting could escalate into a full-scale war.

"We gave the suggestion that there was no such fear," Musharraf said he told Sharif, according to the transcript. "Whenever you want, we can regulate it."

Pakistan called the transcripts false. "This can't be given any credence or weight," Pakistan army spokesman Brig. Rashid Quereshi said.

As officials traded charges, heavy fighting continued in Kashmir. The guerrillas are entrenched on the mountain peaks defending their positions against soldiers scaling steep slopes, constantly exposed to gunfire and rocket-propelled grenades. "We are dying like dogs," said one colonel. Recapturing the peaks, said another officer, is "almost a suicide mission." None of the officers could be quoted by name, and senior officers who earlier briefed journalists on condition of anonymity have been ordered not to speak.

"This is worse than war. Even in war we don't have such senseless casualties," said M. Singh, a corporal and a veteran of India's campaign in Sri Lanka in the 1980s. Some of the casualties are from "friendly fire," either from Indian artillery or aerial bombing meant to provide cover to the advancing troops, officers said. The risk increased after the air force began high-altitude bombing to stay out of range of shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles. Indian troops waded through chest-high snow. The wind is so strong soldiers must be tied to each other with rope so they don't get blown over a cliff. Their opponents can pick them off with rifles or simply send boulders cascading down the mountain on top of them. One major said his unit was returning down the mountain when it came

under withering fire from above. The soldiers dove into the icy water of a Himalayan river to escape.

Some forward units are living on one meal a day, the soldiers said. Mess camps in the rear cook puris—deep fried flat bread—but by the time it is delivered to the front it is frozen and can barely be chewed. The only drinking water is melted snow. There is no chance to pitch tents on the slopes. The men sleep in the open.

Few troops have had time to adjust to altitudes of 14,000 feet or more, where the air is thin and every exertion, every upward step, leaves strong men gasping.

Despite the difficulties, the tremendous pressure to recapture the peaks continues.

## RECOGNIZING CART

### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Center for Advanced Research and Technology (CART) for their efforts in developing a new model for high school education. CART is a joint project of the Fresno and Clovis Unified School Districts in California.

CART is a collaborative effort between these diverse school districts to develop a new model for high school education. Fresno Unified shares the challenges of urban districts, poverty, gang violence and diversity. Clovis Unified is an affluent district, serving a student population that is college bound. By creating the Center For Advanced Research and Technology the Fresno and Clovis school districts are committed to changing the way high school curriculum is designed and delivered.

In the wake of tragedies at Columbine High School in Denver, and Heritage High School in Conyers, GA, our entire nation has focused their energy on determining why these tragedies occurred. We must look at our nation's high schools. High schools persist in organizing instruction subject by subject with little effort to integrate knowledge to fit a precise time frame. High school graduates must be better prepared to compete for jobs, ready to move on to higher education and able to function in an increasingly technological society. High school education must be restructured to meet the present and future needs of students. Students need and require more and different instruction in science, mathematics and English, coupled with the emerging tools of technology.

The Fresno and Clovis school districts are addressing the need to revamp our nation's high schools. These districts have resolved to commit the resources, share the decision-making, and leverage the assets of both communities to fundamentally change the way the high school curriculum is designed and delivered. The goal is to restructure the high school experience in a way that will contribute to the academic success and ultimately the success in life of all students.

CART is moving forward as they celebrate a groundbreaking ceremony for this project in Fresno. The Center for Advanced Research and Technology represents the nation's largest, most comprehensive high school reform effort to date. CART is focused specifically on the high school program for eleventh and

twelfth grade students. The Fresno and Clovis school districts are partnering with business and industry to create a real-world, real work environment.

CART's long-term, community-based projects will engaged students in complex, real world issues that have meaning to the students and to the participating community partners. Through these projects, students achieve simultaneous outcomes by acquiring essential academic knowledge, practicing essential skills, and developing essential values.

A major component of the CART vision is active partnerships with business and industry, and higher education. Leaders from business and industry are involved with CART at all levels providing leadership and fiscal support, consulting on instructional design, and collaborating as instructors and mentors.

Mr. Speaker, the Center for Advanced Research and Technology represents a commitment from the Fresno and Clovis School Districts, the business and education community, parents and students to restructure a high school to provide real world academic and business centered programs designed to contribute to the academic success and ultimately the success in life of all students. I urge my colleagues to wish CART continued success in their effort toward better education.

## CRISIS IN KOSOVO (ITEM NO. 10) REMARKS BY JEFF COHEN OF FAIRNESS & ACCURACY IN RE- PORTING (FAIR)

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on May 20, 1999, I joined with Representative CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY, Representative BARBARA LEE, Representative JOHN CONYERS and Representative PETER DEFazio in hosting the fourth in a series of Congressional Teach-In sessions on the Crisis in Kosovo. If a lasting peace is to be achieved in the region, it is essential that we cultivate a consciousness of peace and actively search for creative solutions. We must construct a foundation for peace through negotiation, mediation, and diplomacy.

Part of the dynamic of peace is willingness to engage in meaningful dialogue, to listen to one another openly and to share our views in a constructive manner. I hope that these Teach-In sessions will contribute to this process by providing a forum for Members of Congress and the public to explore options for a peaceful resolution. We will hear from a variety of speakers on different sides of the Kosovo situation. I will be introducing Congressional Record transcripts of their remarks and essays that shed light on the many dimensions of the crisis.

This presentation is by Jeff Cohen, a columnist and commentator who is founder of the organization Fairness & Accuracy In Reporting (FAIR). Mr. Cohen appeared at this Teach-In with Seth Ackerman, a Media Analyst at FAIR. Mr. Cohen is the author of four books and appears regularly as a panelist on Fox News Watch. He has also served as a co-host of CNN's Crossfire. Prior to launching FAIR in 1986, Mr. Cohen worked in Los Angeles as a journalist and a lawyer for the ACLU.

Mr. Cohen presents a superb critique of how the media is covering the War in Yugoslavia, describing the importance of the words and concepts that are being deployed. He talks about the reluctance of the media to even use the term "War," and the concerted attempt to demonize Slobodan Milosevic. He decries the fact that the media has not paid sufficient attention to the legality of the war, the destruction of the civilian infrastructure, and the steady stream of NATO propaganda that the media has adopted without question. Following this presentation are several documents—one from London's *The Independent Newspaper* and the other from FAIR—which further document these points.

PRESENTATION BY JEFF COHEN OF FAIRNESS & ACCURACY IN REPORTING

It's not a glamorous job, but someone has to monitor Geraldo and Christopher Matthews every night, and that's what we do at FAIR. Seth Ackerman, my colleague, and I, and a bunch of staff members monitor the nightly news, the talk shows, the print press.

We were monitoring Chris Matthews on May 4, and he was railing against President Clinton for trying to dump the war and its failures on Secretary of State Albright. Matthews questions "is that gentlemanly conduct, to dump this on a woman?" It was the same show when he was interviewing Senator McCain and Matthews said, "Are we going back to that old notion of the president as a leader, not a consensus builder?" Senator McCain: "I hope so." Matthews: "John Wayne, rather than Jane Fonda?" McCain: "That's my only chance." Matthews: "Cause, you mean, you're not running as Alan Alda here?" Senator McCain: "No." Matthews: "You're running as John Wayne, more or less." McCain: "That's the only way I can succeed." Matthews: "Well, you're doing well. Thank you Senator McCain." That's what we call a journalistic wet kiss. It's particularly unusual here from two guys who are trying to be so macho at the time.

The first problem with the war coverage is that many mainstream media outlets, especially network TV, are loathe to even call it a war. It reminds me of the first day of the Panama invasion before the government had signaled to the media that it was ok to call it an invasion. So you had mainstream media calling it a military action, an intervention, an operation, an expedition, a military affair. One TV anchor even referred to it as an insertion. I think that a more accurate explanation might be "the most unusual and violent drug bust in human history"—but no one put that heading on it.

So look at today. What are the logos? CNN: 'Strike against Yugoslavia.' Fox News: 'Conflict in Kosovo.' The Consensus winner used at CBS, NBC, and ABC: 'Crisis in Kosovo.' I would argue that there had been a crisis in Kosovo. It went on throughout 1998, but no one in any of these networks could find time for even a one hour special on what was then a crisis in Kosovo. That's because that was the year of "All Monica, All The time." So when there was just a "crisis in Kosovo," TV didn't cover it. Now that it's a war, TV won't acknowledge it's a war. The White House and the State Department will not use the word "war"—and then the media adopt the euphemisms from the government, they're acting more as a fourth branch of government than they are as a fourth estate, and that's very dangerous.

We need only think back to the early years of the 1960s when U.S. government officials would refer to Vietnam as a "police action." At best it was the "Vietnam conflict." And

in the early years of the 1960s many mainstream media followed the government lie and did not call it a war until many American soldiers began dying. So words matter.

Then we have the problem with this war of who the enemy is. As usual in our mainstream media, the U.S. is not making a war against a country, Yugoslavia, but against one individual. His name is Slobodan Milosevic. On TV the air war is not something that's terrorizing lots of people in what were once modern cities. It's basically a personalized soap opera. You had Catherine Crier on Fox News on May 5, seemingly with a broad smile on her face, saying "The bombing intensifies. Just how much can Slobodan stand?"

Anchor talk to military experts about how badly Milosevic has been hurt, how badly he has been humiliated. You'll hear an anchor say to a military expert, "How much have we punished Milosevic?" and you expect that the anchor might get up from behind the anchor desk and show that they're wearing a U.S. Air Force uniform, but they're not. They're using the term "we" as if they're an adjunct to the military.

We heard the same thing during the Iraq war. "How much are we punishing, humiliating, hurting Saddam Hussein?" We know now that probably one of the only people in all of Iraq who was assured of a safe place to sleep and three square meals a day, and a warm home, was Saddam Hussein. And similarly, Milosevic may well be one of the most safe and secure people in Yugoslavia today.

Now the understandable goal of the White House and the State Department and their propaganda is to demonize Milosevic. Propaganda simplifies issues as it tries to mobilize action. But journalism is supposed to be about covering a story in all its complexity. On that score, Journalism has largely failed. You'll remember the Newsweek cover photograph, with the picture of Milosevic and the headline: "The Face of Evil" Then you had the Time magazine writer who writes about Milosevic almost as a sub-human—with "reddish," piggy eyes set in a big, round, head." Now, assumedly, Milosevic had the "reddish, piggy eyes set in a big, round, head" going back many, many years. But it's only when the American war machine goes into war mode that this particular writer at Time magazine goes into war propaganda mode.

The good news with the end of the Lewinsky story is it ended the wall-to-wall parade of attorneys. The bad news, with the beginning of this war, is we've begun the wall-to-wall parade of military analysts. On March 24th, for example, Margaret Warner introduced her PBS NewsHour panel with, "We get four perspectives now on NATO's mission and options from four retired military leaders."

The problem with retired generals is that they're rarely independent experts. They have a tendency to become overly enthusiastic about how smart and accurate our weapons are. You remember all the false hype from the militar experts during the Gulf War about the Patriot missile, a missile that was an object failure during that war. And you might remember NBC News did a blowing report about the Patriot, and Tom Brokaw said it was "the missile that put the Iraqi Scud in its place." Completely false. Brokaw neglected to mention that his boss, General Electric, made parts for the Patriot missile, as if makes engines for many of the aircraft like the Apache helicopters that are in the Balkans right now.

Military experts don't remember that it was only last summer when a cruise missile

aimed at an alleged terrorist train camp in Afghanistan went four hundred miles off course into the wrong country the country of Pakistan. If we think about it, in the last nine months, the United States has bombed four countries intentionally. It's also important to remember that the U.S. has bombed an equal number of countries by mistake.

Military experts know a lot about anti-aircraft technologies, they know a lot about bomb yields, but they don't know much about the politics or history of the region. What's needed more in the mainstream media are experts on Yugoslavia and the Balkans.

And what we need is a real debate about the war. Because of the split among the politicians here in Washington, there's been slightly more debate over the war, for example, the Gulf War. That's not really saying a lot. Our organization, FAIR, has posted on our website ([www.fair.org](http://www.fair.org)) a full study of two prestigious TV news shows and the range of debate or non-debate during the first two weeks of this war. I'm talking about PBS's NewsHour and ABC's Nightline. If you look at that study, you'll see that in the first two weeks of this war, opposition to the bomb war was virtually inaudible and when it was heard it was mostly expressed by Yugoslav government officials with thick accents, or Serbian Americans. On Nightline there was only one panelist who was critical of the bombing, and that a Yugoslav government official.

It's partly because of the marginalization of substantive critics of the war that there has been not enough attention in the mainstream media focused even on the legality of this war under international law. What will happen under our Constitution next Tuesday when the sixty day period elapses on the War Powers Act and President Clinton has not won Congressional authorization? That should be an issue that's a raging debate in the American media today. I haven't even seen it in a footnote in today's newspapers. Maybe I missed one.

There's been not enough attention paid in the mainstream media to the environmental damage in the region from U.S. bombs striking petrochemical factories and fertilizer facilities and oil refineries.

There has been not enough attention in the mainstream media paid to NATO's targeting of civilian infrastructure. Whether, for example, the bombing of the broadcast stations, which is a clear violation of the Geneva Convention, was really aimed at keeping video of NATO's civilian victims off the television sets in the western countries. I have a hunch that was its real motive.

Not enough mainstream media attention has been paid to the use, or possible use, by the United States of radioactive depleted uranium rounds.

Not enough attention has been paid to NATO's propaganda, and a steady stream of claims that have turned out to be false. The Independent newspaper, based in London, on April 6, 1999, published an article collecting about eight of these falsehoods. I would argue that from our monitoring, the mainstream media in Europe have been more independent in their coverage of this war, more skeptical in their coverage of this war, than the U.S. mainstream media.

And there has not been enough attention paid to the events immediately before the war. The best estimate of how many people had died in Kosovo in all of 1998 was 2000 people. That's a serious human rights crisis. It's also less than the number of people who died in homicides in New York City in 1992. We need to look at the events that immediately led up to this war.

[From the Independent, April 6, 1999]

# A WAR OF WORDS AND PICTURES

NATO CASTS DOUBT ON THE VERACITY OF YUGOSLAV WAR REPORTING, BUT IS OUR OWN MEDIA ANY LESS GUILTY OF PROPAGANDA?

(By Philip Hammond)

It takes two sides to fight a propaganda war, yet critical commentary on the "war of words" has so far concentrated on the "tightly controlled" Yugoslav media. We have been shown clips from "Serb TV" and invited to scoff at their patriotic military montages, while British journalists cast doubt on every Yugoslav "claim".

But whatever one thinks of the Yugoslav media they pale into insignificance alongside the propaganda offensive from Washington, Brussels and London.

"They tell lies about us, we will go on telling the truth about them," says Defense Secretary George Robertson. Really? Nato told us the three captured US servicemen were United Nations peacekeepers. Not true. They told us they would show us two captured Yugoslav pilots who have never appeared. Then we had the story of the "executed" Albanian leaders—including Rambouillet negotiator Fehmi Agani—whose deaths are now unconfirmed.

When the Albanian leader Ibrahim Rugova, who was said to be in hiding, turned up on Yugoslav television condemning Nato bombing, the BBC contrived to insinuate that the pictures were faked, while others suggested Rugova must have been coerced, blackmailed, drugged, or at least misquoted.

They told us the paramilitary leader Arkan was in Kosovo, when he was appearing almost daily in Belgrade—and being interviewed by John Simpson there. They told us Pristina stadium had been turned into a concentration camp for 100,000 ethnic Albanians, when it was empty. Robertson posing for photographers in the cockpit of a Harrier can't have been propaganda. Only the enemy goes in for that sort of thing.

Nato's undeclared propaganda war is two-pronged. First, Nato has shamelessly sought to use the plight of Albanian refugees for its own purposes, cynically inflating the number of displaced people to more than twice the UN estimate.

Correspondents in the region are given star billing on BBC news, and are required not just to report but to share their feelings with us. As Peter Sissons asked Ben Brown in Macedonia: "Ben, what thoughts go through a reporter's mind seeing these sights in the dying moments of the 20th century?"

Reports from the refugee centers are used as justifications for Nato strategy. The most striking example was the video footage smuggled out of Kosovo said to show "mass murder". The BBC presented this as the "first evidence of alleged atrocities," unwittingly acknowledging that the allies had been bombing for 10 days without any evidence.

Indeed, for days, the BBC had been inviting us to "imagine what may be happening to those left in Kosovo". After watching the footage, Robin Cook apparently knew who had been killed, how they had died, and why. Above all, he knew that the video "underlines the need for military action".

The second line of attack is to demonise Milosevic and the Serbs, in order to deflect worries that the tide of refugees has been at least partly caused, by Nato's "humanitarian" bombing. Parts of Pristina have been flattened after being bombed every day for more than a week. Wouldn't you leave? And what about those thousands of Serbian refugees from Kosovo—are they being "ethnically cleansed", too? Sympathy does not extend to them, just as the 200,000 Serbian refugees from Krajina were ignored in 1995.

Instead, the tabloids gloat "Serbs you right" as the missiles rain down.

The accusations levelled against the Serbs have escalated from "brutal repression" to "genocide", "atrocities" and "crimes against humanity", as Nato has sought to justify the bombing. Pointed parallels have been drawn with the Holocaust, yet no one seems to notice that putting people on a train to the border is not the same as putting them on a train to Auschwitz.

The media have taken their cue from politicians and left no cliché unturned in the drive to demonise Milosevic. The Yugoslav president has been described by the press as a "Warlord", the "Butcher of Belgrade", "the most evil dictator to emerge in Europe since Adolph Hitler", a "Serb tyrant" a "psychopathic tyrant" and a "former Communist hard-liner".

The Mirror also noted significantly that he smokes the same cigars as Fidel Castro. Just as they did with Saddam Hussein in the Gulf war, Panorama devoted a programme to "The Mind of Milosevic".

Several commentators have voiced their unease about the Nato action from the beginning. But press and TV have generally been careful to keep the debate within parameters of acceptable discussion, while politicians have stepped up the demonisation of the Serbs to try to drown out dissenting voices. The result is a confusingly schizophrenic style of reporting.

The rules appear to be that one can criticize Nato for not intervening early enough, not hitting hard enough, or not sending ground troops. Pointing out that the Nato intervention has precipitated a far worse crisis than the one it was supposedly designed to solve or that dropping bombs kills people are borderline cases, best accompanied by stout support for "our boys". What one must not do is question the motives for Nato going to war. Indeed, one is not even supposed to say that Nato is at war. Under image-conscious New Labour, actually going to war is fine, but using the term is not politically correct.

The limits of acceptable debate were revealed by the reaction to the broadcast by SNP leader Alex Salmond. Many of his criticisms of Nato strategy were little different from those already raised by others, but what provoked the Government's outrage was that he dared to compare the Serbs under Nato bombardment to the British in the Blitz. Tony Blair denounced the broadcast as "totally unprincipled", while Robin Cook called it "appalling", "irresponsible" and "deeply offensive".

The way Labour politicians have tried to sideline critics such as Salmond is similar to the way they have sought to bludgeon public opinion. The fact that Blair has felt it necessary to stage national broadcasts indicates the underlying insecurity of a government worried about losing public support and unsure of either the justification for or the consequences of its actions.

Audience figures for BBC news have reportedly risen since the air war began. Yet viewers have been ill-served by their public service broadcaster. The BBC's monitoring service suggested that the "Serb media dances to a patriotic tune". Whose tune does the BBC dance to that it reproduces every new Nato claim without asking for evidence? Just as New Labour has sought to marginalise its critics, so TV news has barely mentioned the protests across the world—not just in Macedonia, Russia, Italy and Greece—but also in Tel Aviv, Lisbon, San Francisco, Chicago, Los Angeles, Toronto, Sydney and elsewhere. Are we to suppose that these demonstrators are all Serbs, or that they have been fooled by the "tightly controlled" Yugoslav media?

[FROM THE FAIRNESS & ACCURACY IN REPORTING, MAY 5, 1999]

# SLANTED SOURCES IN NEWSHOUR AND NIGHTLINE KOSOVO COVERAGE

A FAIR analysis of sources on ABC's Nightline and PBS's NewsHour during the first two weeks of the bombing of Yugoslavia found an abundance of representatives of the U.S. government and NATO, along with many other supporters of the NATO bombing. Opponents of the airstrikes received scant attention, however; in almost all stories, debate focused on whether or not NATO should supplement bombing with ground troops, while questions about the basic ethics and rationales of the bombing went largely unasked.

FAIR's survey was based on a search of the Nexis database for stories on the war between March 25 and April 8, identifying both guests who were interviewed live and sources who spoke on taped segments. Sources were classified according to the institutions or groups they represented, and by the opinions they voiced on NATO's military involvement in Yugoslavia.

Of 291 sources that appeared on the two shows during the study period, only 24—or 8 percent—were critics of the NATO airstrikes. Critics were 10 percent of sources on the NewsHour, and only 5 percent on Nightline. Only four critics appeared live as interview guests on the shows, 6 percent of all discussion guests. Just one critic appeared as a guest on Nightline during the entire two-week time period.

The largest single source group, 45 percent, was composed of current or former U.S. government and military officials, NATO representatives and NATO troops.

On Nightline, this group accounted for a majority of sources (55 percent), while providing a substantial 39 percent on the NewsHour. It also provided the largest percentage of live interviewees: 50 percent on Nightline (six of 12) and 42 percent on the NewsHour (24 of 57). (Numerous U.S. aviators who appeared on Nightline's 3/29/99 edition were left out of the study, because their identities could not be distinguished.)

Overall, the most commonly cited individuals from this group were President Bill Clinton (14 cites), State Department spokesperson James Rubin (11) and NATO spokesperson David Wilby (10). Of course, these sources were uniformly supportive of NATO's actions. A quote from the NewsHour's Margaret Warner (3/31/99) reveals the homogeneity of a typical source pool: "We get four perspectives now on NATO's mission and options from four retired military leaders."

Former government officials were seldom more critical of NATO's involvement in Yugoslavia. Cited less than one-third as often as current politicians, former government officials mainly confined their skepticism to NATO's reluctance to use ground troops. Bob Dole (Nightline, 3/31/99) voiced the prevailing attitude when he said, "I just want President Clinton ... not to get wobbly."

Albanian refugees and KLA spokespeople made up 18 percent of sources (17 percent on the NewsHour, 19 percent on Nightline), while relief workers and members of the U.N. Commission for Refugees accounted for another 4 percent on NewsHour and 2 percent on Nightline. Sources from these groups also provided 4 percent of live interviewees on the NewsHour and 25 percent on Nightline.

These sources stressed the Kosovar refugees' desperation, and expressed gratitude for NATO's airstrikes. Said one KLA member (Nightline, 4/1/99), "The NATO bombing has [helped and] has been accepted by the Albanian people." Although one refugee



(Nightline, 4/1/99) suggested otherwise—"We run away because of NATO bombing, not because of Serbs"—all other sources in this group either defended or did not comment on NATO's military involvement in the conflict.

Those most likely to criticize NATO—Yugoslavian government officials, Serbians and Serbian-Americans—accounted for only 6 percent of sources on the NewsHour and 9 percent on Nightline. Overall, only two of these sources appeared as live interviewees: Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesperson Nebojsa Vujovic (Nightline, 4/6/99) and Yugoslav Ambassador to the United Nations Vladislav Jovanovic (NewsHour, 4/1/99). This group's comments contrasted radically with statements made by members of other source groups, e.g., calling NATO's bombing "unjustified aggression" (Nightline, 4/6/99), and charging that NATO is "killing Serbian kids." (NewsHour, 4/2/99).

On Nightline, no American sources other than Serbian-Americans criticized NATO's airstrikes. On the NewsHour, there were seven non-Serbian American critics (4 percent of all sources); these included schoolchildren, teachers and college newspaper editors, in addition to a few journalists. Three out of the seven American sources who criticized the NATO bombing appeared as live interviewees, while the rest spoke on taped segments.

Officials from non-NATO national governments other than Yugoslavia, such as Russia's and Macedonia's, accounted for only 2 percent of total sources (3 percent on the NewsHour, 0 percent on Nightline) and added only four more critical voices overall. Only twice did a government official from these countries appear as a live interviewee (NewsHour, 3/30/99, 4/7/99).

Eleven percent of sources came from American and European journalists: 7 percent on Nightline, 13 percent on the NewsHour. This group also claimed 17 percent of all live interviews on Nightline and 40 percent on the NewsHour. In discussions with these sources, which tended to focus on the U.S. government's success in justifying its mission to the public, independent political analysis was often replaced by suggestions for how the U.S. government could cultivate more public support for the bombing.

Three independent Serbian journalists also appeared—two on the NewsHour and one on Nightline—but they did not add any voices to the anti-bombing camp. Instead, they spoke about the Serbian government's censorship of the independent media. Of a total of 34 journalists used as sources on both shows, only four opposed the NATO airstrikes. Three of these four appeared as live interviewees, and all four appeared on the NewsHour.

Academic experts—mainly think tank scholars and professors—made up only 2 percent of sources on the NewsHour and 5 percent on Nightline. (Experts who are former government or military officials were counted in the former government or military categories; these accounted for five sources.) On the NewsHour, the only think tank spokesperson who appeared was from the military-oriented Rand Corporation, while Nightline's two were both from the centrist Brookings Institution. Just two experts appeared in live interviews on the NewsHour, and no expert source was interviewed live on Nightline. While these percentages reflect a dearth of scholarly opinion in both shows, even the experts who were consulted didn't add much diversity to the discussion; none spoke critically of NATO's actions.

On a Nightline episode in early April that criticized Serbian media (4/1/99), Ted Koppel declared: "The truth is more easily suppressed in an authoritarian country and

more likely to emerge in a free country like ours." But given the obvious underrepresentation of NATO critics on elite American news shows, independent reporting seems to also be a foreign concept to U.S. media.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERALISM ACT OF 1999

**HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce the "Federalism Act of 1999," a bipartisan bill to promote and preserve the integrity and effectiveness of our federalist system of government, and to recognize the partnership between the Federal Government and State and local governments in the implementation of certain Federal programs. As James Madison wrote in Federalist No. 45, "The powers delegated . . . to the Federal government are defined and limited. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite."

In May 1998, President Clinton issued Executive Order (E.O.) 13083, which revoked President Reagan's 1987 Federalism E.O. 12612 and President Clinton's own 1993 Federalism E.O. 12875. The Reagan Order provided many protections for State and local governments and reflected great deference to State and local governments. It also set in place operating principles and a required discipline for the Executive Branch agencies to follow for all decisionmaking affecting State and local governments. The Reagan Order was premised on a recognition of the competence of State and local governments and their readiness to assume more responsibility. In August 1998, after a hearing before the Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs, which I chair, and the outcry of the seven major national organizations that represent State and local elected officials, President Clinton indefinitely suspended his E.O. 13083 and agreed to work with these national organizations on any substitute Order.

The "Federalism Act of 1999" is being introduced in response to a request for permanent legislation by the leadership of these seven major national organizations. It is a product of several months' work by a bipartisan group of Members together with those national organizations and their leadership to ensure that the legislation includes provisions most needed and desired by them to promote and preserve Federalism. The absence of clear congressional intent regarding preemption of State and local authority has resulted in too much discretion for Federal agencies and uncertainty for State and local governments, leaving the presence of scope of preemption to be determined by litigation in the Federal judiciary.

The "Federalism Act of 1999" has a companion bipartisan bill on the Senate side, S. 1214, the "Federalism Accountability Act of 1999," which was introduced last week. Both bills share nearly identical purposes: (1) to promote and preserve the integrity and effectiveness of our federalist system of government, (2) to set forth principles governing the interpretation of congressional intent regarding preemption of State and local government au-

thority by Federal laws and rules, (3) to recognize the partnership between the Federal Government and State and local governments in the implementation of certain Federal programs, and (4) to establish a reporting requirement to monitor the incidence of Federal statutory, regulatory, and judicial preemption.

The "Federalism Act of 1999" establishes new discipline on both the Legislative Branch and the Executive Branch before either imposes requirements that preempt State and local authority or have other impacts on State and local governments. The "Federalism Act of 1999" requires that the report accompanying any bill identify each section of the bill that constitutes an express preemption of State or local government authority and the reasons for each such preemption, and include a Federalism Impact Assessment (FIA) including the costs on State and local governments. Likewise, the bill requires Executive Branch agencies to include a FIA in each proposed, interim final, and final rule publication. The FIA must identify any provision that is a preemption of State or local government authority and the express statutory provision authorizing such preemption, the regulatory alternatives considered, and other impacts and the costs on State and local governments.

The bill establishes new rules of construction relating to preemption. These include that no new Federal statute or new Federal rule shall preempt any State or local government law or regulation unless the statute expressly states that such preemption is intended. Any ambiguity shall be construed in favor of preserving the authority of State and local governments.

Besides instituting this new discipline for the Legislative and Executive Branches and providing new rules of construction for the Judiciary, the bill includes other provisions to recognize the special competence of and partnership with State and local governments. The bill provides deference to State management practices for financial management, property, and procurement involving certain Federal grant funds. The bill also requires Executive Branch agencies, for State-administered Federal grant programs, to cooperatively determine program performance measures under the Government Performance and Results Act with State and local elected officials and the seven major national organizations that represent them.

The McIntosh-Moran-Portman-McCarthy-Castle-Condit-Davis bill is a product of work with the seven major State and local interest groups: the National Governors' Association, National Conference of State Legislatures, Council of State Governments, U.S. Conference of Mayors, National League of Cities, National Association of Counties, and the International City/County Management Association.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERALISM ACT OF 1999

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues DAVID MCINTOSH, TOM DAVIS, KAREN MCCARTHY, MICHAEL CASTLE and GARY CONDIT, in cosponsoring the Federalism Act of 1999.



This legislation is a logical and necessary extension of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act that Congress passed in 1995. The Unfunded Mandate Reform Act and the Federalism Act we are introducing today, seek to protect and enhance our federalism system of government. The process and discipline we set forth in the Federalism Act will make federal decision makers more sensitive to state and local concerns and prerogatives. Passage of this legislation will mark a milestone in improvements in our federalism system of government.

Having served in local government, I know first-hand how even the most well-intentioned federal laws and regulations can disrupt state and local programs and initiatives. Like the landmark National Environmental Policy Act, this legislation establishes a process that includes a federalism impact assessment on both the Congress and the executive branch to ensure that we make more informed and rational decisions on new federal laws and regulations that may affect state and local governments.

I will be the first to admit that much of the legislation Congress considers includes some type of federal preemption. I support strong national standards for clean air and water, fair labor standards and public health. Others in Congress may seek to federalize our criminal justice system. All are legitimate prerogatives of the U.S. Congress and under the Supremacy Clause.

I do not suggest we return to the days of the Articles of Confederation or endorse State Rights' advocates for a limited federal government. What I do suggest is that we establish a procedure to ensure that Congress is both well-informed and accountable for major actions that preempt state and local governments. We also need to set forth a process that provides the courts with greater clarity on congressional intent when legal disputes arise between federal and state law.

I know this legislation is not perfect. I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure that this legislation defines the scope of judicial review and limits the potential for nuisance lawsuits as well as safeguards the rights of Congress to respond promptly to important national initiatives.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. EVA M. CLAYTON**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 191, H.R. 1401—final passage, “to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal years 2000 to 2001, and for other purposes,” I was absent from the above-referenced vote because I was in North Carolina attending the funeral services for the father of my district office director. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE WILLIAM  
“BILL” PAVLIS

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has recently lost a great public servant. On Sunday, May 9th of this year, William “Bill” Pavlis passed away. Bill Pavlis was born in West Virginia and moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he lived for 60 years. He attended the old Knoxville High School and then went on to be one of our community’s best citizens.

Bill Pavlis was one of the most respected leaders in the Knoxville area. In 1972, he started a very successful specialty food distribution company in Knoxville.

In 1980, Bill Pavlis entered public service as one of the very first members of the newly created Knox County Commission. He spent six years on that body and even served as its Chairman.

In 1990, he was appointed to the Knoxville City Council to serve the remainder of the term of Councilman Milton Roberts.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Pavlis was a great friend to all that knew him. He was always available to the citizens he represented.

Above all, Bill Pavlis was a true family man. Bill and his beloved wife of 49 years, Jamie, raised a wonderful family. His sons, William A. Pavlis, Frank N. Pavlis, George S. Pavlis, and daughter, Christina Pavlis, comprise one of the finest families in East Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to have known such a fine man. I have included a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Knox County Commission, as well as a statement from Commissioner Leo Cooper and an editorial from the Knoxville News-Sentinel that honor the memory of William “Bill” Pavlis. I would like to call these to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas, former businessman, Knox County Commissioner and Knoxville City Councilman William “Bill” Pavlis recently passed away at the age of seventy (70), after many years of service and leadership in the Knox County Community; and

Whereas, Bill Pavlis was a native of Logan, West Virginia, where his parents had emigrated from Greece. He was to live in Knoxville for sixty (60) years, where he met his wife of forty-nine (49) years, Jamie, at Knoxville High School, where he was a football player. He founded a specialty food distribution business, A&B Distributing Company, Inc., in 1972, and the business has thrived since; and

Whereas, Bill Pavlis was a notable leader in the community. He served as one of the first nineteen (19) Knox County Commissioners upon his election in 1980. In his six (6) years on this body, he served as Commission Chairman and as Finance Committee Chairman. During his entire tenure of service on the Knox County Commission, he missed only one (1) meeting. He is said to have been proudest, however, of his six years (6) as a member of the Knox County Pension Trust Fund Committee and of his chairmanship of the employees insurance committee. Mr. Pavlis also served as a Knoxville City Councilman, and was considered a strong and popular candidate for mayor; and

Whereas, Commissioner Pavlis, with a reputation of straightforwardness and honesty,

also participated in countless civic and spiritual organizations and events. He attended two (2) churches, the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, with his wife Jamie, and the St. George Greek Orthodox Church. As a resident of Fountain City, where he was deeply loved, he contributed toward the construction of a gazebo in Fountain City Park. Always there to help, he often provided assistance to his employees at A&B Distributing; and

Whereas, Bill Pavlis leaves behind a wonderful family, itself carrying on the legacy of community service exemplified by the Commissioner. His wife Jamie was the first woman appointed to the Knox County Jury Commission. He also leaves behind four children, Christina “Tina” Pavlis, William A. Pavlis, Frank “Nick” Pavlis, also a Knoxville City Councilman, and George “Sam” Pavlis. Now therefore be it

*Resolved* by the Commission of Knox County as follows:

The Knox County Commission wishes to express its condolences to the family and many friends of William “Bill” Pavlis, upon the passing of its fellow Commissioner and great friend.

*Be it further resolved*, That if any notifications are to be made to effectuate this Resolution, then the County Clerk is hereby requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to the proper authority.

*Be it further resolved*, That this Resolution is to take effect from and after its passage, as provided by the Charter of Knox County, Tennessee, the public welfare requiring it.

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER LEO COOPER  
HONORING FORMER COMMISSIONER WILLIAM  
P. “BILL” PAVLIS

There are no words to truly express the profound sense of loss an entire community feels at the passing of Bill Pavlis.

Bill Pavlis was a man of enormous accomplishments; Bill was successful in virtually every endeavor he undertook in his lifetime. Bill founded and operated a successful business; married an exceptionally lovely woman and raised a beautiful family. Bill was elected to the Knox County Commission and chosen by his colleagues to Chair that body. Bill Pavlis was appointed to serve on the Knoxville City Council, having the distinction of being one of the few individuals ever to serve on both the city and county legislative bodies.

Bill Pavlis lived to see the affection of an entire community and the tradition of public service in the election of his son Nick as City Councilman At Large. One could truthfully say Bill Pavlis was a very lucky man, but I believe his friends were the luckier to have known him and had his friendship.

#### HE SERVED THE PUBLIC

Knoxville lost one of its finest public servants with the death on Sunday of William “Bill” Pavlis at 70.

Pavlis, who served terms on both the Knox County Commission and the Knoxville City Council, was known as someone who brought people together to work out solutions to problems—a characteristic soundly noted by Mayor Victor Ashe.

Pavlis’ parents emigrated from Greece to West Virginia, and Bill Pavlis was born in Logan, W.Va. He lived in Knoxville for 60 years, starting a specialty food distribution company, A&B Distributing Co. Inc., in 1972.

Pavlis was one of the first 19 members elected in 1980 to serve on the new County Commission, the local government entity that replaced the old county court. His six years on that body included a term as finance committee chairman and alter as commission chairman.

He ran unsuccessfully for mayor in 1987 but was appointed to City Council in 1990 to serve the remainder of the term of veteran council member Milton Roberts, who died in office. A run for mayor appeared in the offing in 1991, but Pavlis wisely chose family over a political campaign. "I feel my priorities are in order, and my intentions are good," he said in a News-Sentinel interview at the time. "In spite of that, I just want to spend more time with my wife."

Pavlis was the kind of citizen we all would like to be—working with quiet determination to improve the community, bearing the full responsibilities of a serious businessman, contributing to his places of worship and engaged in various civic endeavors.

We extend our sympathy to Jamie Pavlis, his wife of 49 years, and to his family and many friends. He will be missed, but our community is a better place for his presence among us.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MR. LAWRENCE MEINWALD

#### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of our colleagues the birthday of an outstanding American and resident of the Town of Goshen, New York, Mr. Lawrence Meinwald. This week Mr. Meinwald celebrates his 85th birthday, and I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and recognizing his incredible life.

Mr. Meinwald, along with his wife, Carolyn, have made lasting contributions to their adopted home of Goshen, New York. Recognizing the importance of preserving Orange County's and Goshen's historic past, and wanting to give back to the country that has given him so much, Mr. Meinwald gave his own money for the complete restoration of several village buildings. In that way he helped to preserve the historic nature of the area for many years to come.

Mr. Meinwald came to America in 1920 as a young boy from Warsaw, Poland. His first ten days in the United States were spent at Ellis Island where he waited to be welcomed into his new home. Ellis Island, the gateway to America and a symbol and part of the great state of New York, had a long lasting effect on Mr. Meinwald. He was so awed by his American welcome to New York that he decided to make that state his home. Mr. Meinwald, like so many others, had come to America to live the American Dream. His American Dream would be fulfilled by hard work and dedication. He built a successful and constructive business career, and as a mature adult, attended and graduated from the City University of New York.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I invite our colleagues to join with me in extending birthday greetings to this outstanding citizen of our nation and an irreplaceable citizen of Orange County, New York, Mr. Lawrence Meinwald.

#### THE BUILDER GENERATION TO LEAD THE BRIDGER GENERATION TO TRUST THE LORD

#### HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of the House an address that was presented by my constituent, Dr. Al Lutz, to The Veterans' Club in Sun City Hilton Head, South Carolina. I believe that his remarks about the role of chaplains in our military, as well as about the importance of our faith in God, and our duty to train our younger generations of Americans deserve our careful consideration.

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 31, 1999

THE BUILDER GENERATION TO LEAD THE BRIDGER GENERATION TO TRUST THE LORD  
MESSAGE GIVEN AT THE VETERANS' CLUB MEMORIAL DAY CELEBRATION—SUN CITY HILTON HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA

I appreciate this opportunity to speak today in regard to honoring The Four Immortal Chaplains, because an Army chaplain was very helpful to me. While I was on active duty in Ft. Huachuca, AR, 1955–1957, I came under the ministry of Chaplain John MacGregor, who had been an infantry officer, was converted to Christ, and entered the chaplaincy. He was a man who believed the Bible, preached it and lived it. Seeing his Christ-like character prompted me to enter the Christian ministry forty years ago. The other special help that this chaplain gave was to introduce me to Julie. This year we will celebrate our 40th wedding anniversary.

My wife and I are nearing our one year anniversary residency here in Sun City and enjoying every minute of it. I also have the privilege of being a part of the Veterans' Club.

The Veterans' Club of Sun City has chosen to honor The Four Immortal Chaplains whose brave sacrifice is an inspiring story of personal honor and patriotism. Their heroism of 56 years ago stands today as an eloquent and enduring example of service, fellowship and love.

Chaplains are a very vital part of the United States armed forces. Just as the United States was founded by those who believed in the God of the Bible as the true and living God, so our country has continued in that belief, especially in our military forces.

It is very heartwarming to know that our government considers the ministry of chaplains so vital, that our government pays the salaries of all military chaplains who receive church or synagogue endorsement.

It is also important to know that our government has ordered that each military chaplain is free to practice and teach his own faith as he ministers to the men and women in the military.

Before Desert Storm was initiated, the President of the United States called the nation to prayer, as General Schwarzkopf was preparing the strategy for war. When American troops landed in Saudi Arabia and the General met with the Saudi officials, he was told that Jewish and Christian chaplains would not be allowed on Saudi soil. The General's response to that was basically this, "We will engage in this war only if we have our full chaplain force to go with us." As I mentioned when I spoke for the Veterans' Day program last November, I told of the General calling in his head chaplain, Col. David Peterson, and giving him the orders to work it out so that the chaplains, of all

faiths, would be allowed to go with the troops. That was accomplished quickly. Not only that but the General knew that the success depended on the blessing of Almighty God.

He may have been reminded of Proverbs 21:31 which states, "The horse is prepared for the day of battle, BUT deliverance comes from the Lord."

Or Psalm 20:7 "some trust in chariots, and some in horses, BUT we will trust in the name of the Lord our God."

In the early hours before Desert Storm was launched, the General with his command staff present, asked Chaplain Peterson, to lead in prayer for the blessing of Almighty God. Chaplains have been, and I trust always will be, a vital part of our military.

What was it that prompted the Four Immortal Chaplains and what is it that prompts our present day chaplains to volunteer for military duty?

It is obviously a love for country and a desire to serve.

It is also a love for people who need spiritual guidance in peace time, but especially in the time of war. Probably the underlying motivation was and is a sense of God's love for them and their love for God that prompts them to put their lives on the line to minister to the troops. So we honor them!

We can also honor those Chaplains by learning from their motivation and applying it to our lives. Somehow there must be a return to a reverential fear of the true and living God. The Bible states that one of the greatest sins of mankind is this: There is no fear of God before their eyes.

Let me share with you some sobering statistics about those in America, who claim to be Christians:

Among the Builder Generation (Born 1910 to 1946) 61% of them claim to be Christians.

Among the Boomer Generation (Born 1946 to 1964) 39% of them claim to be Christians.

Among the Buster Generation (Born 1965 to 1976) 25% of them claim to be Christians.

But what about the generation Born 1977 to 1995?

Some are calling this generation, the Bridger Generation. They will take us into the 21st Century.

It is estimated that ONLY 4% of them claim that they are Christians.

If those figures are anywhere close to being correct, do we see what lies before us, unless a mighty spiritual awakening takes place?

Somehow a sense of \* \* \* who the true and living God of the universe is, who should be the true and living God of our nation, and who should the Bridger Generation have as its God, must be again instilled in people of our nation.

Somehow we must see that the disrespect for God, the disregard for human authority, and the devaluation of humanity, brought about to a large extent by the Supreme Court officially ruling that God, the Bible and prayer are no longer allowed in the public schools, must be counteracted.

No one can be neutral about his or her religious beliefs. If the true and living God is left out, other false gods of self and pleasure and power, which are often pushed on us by Hollywood and others, will take God's rightful place.

A father of one the murdered teenagers in Littleton, CO was testifying before the government in Washington last Thursday about gun control. What I heard him say was something to this effect, "Returning prayer to the classroom is far more important." We must deal with the root cause and give the root answer rather than just talking about the symptoms or superficial answers. Senator John McCain stated it clearly what is needed: "Faith in God."

It is sad to say that even our country as a whole is feeling the effect of trying to remove God from society by the fact that not

nearly enough men and women sense the proper fear of the Lord and a love for country to prompt them to answer the call for military service. It will become harder and harder to find four chaplains who will set the example that they set.

Here is a plea to the Builder Generation: use your retirement years to work with your grandchildren and great grandchildren to help instill within them a genuine love for God, a reverential fear of God, and a solid trust in God, for the glory of God, for their personal good and for the good of our country.

May God help us!! Al Lutz

IN HONOR OF FATHER JOHN  
WILSON

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Father John Wilson.

Father Wilson was a former diocesan director of the deaf Apostolate, a longtime pastor of St. Timothy Church in Garfield Heights and was a chaplain for ten years at St. Edward Home in Fairlawn. He was a greatly loved man who was dedicated to helping the deaf community. He began working with the deaf community at his first assignment as assistant pastor at St. Collumbkill Church in Cleveland. When this parish closed, he continued his work with the deaf community as diocesan director of the deaf Apostolate. During his tenure as diocesan director of the deaf Apostolate, Father Wilson built up one of the largest communities in the country.

Father Wilson was a very devoted man who, even when his own health was a risk forcing him to retire as pastor, continued to help the people in his community. This selfless dedication is something that should be recognized, praised and encouraged in our communities today.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring this great man, Father Wilson. He will be greatly missed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JIM TURNER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 52, I was absent because of my participation in a congressional delegation trip to Russia with members of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Research and Development for the purpose of discussing with the Russian Duma pending anti-missile defense legislation. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on H. Con. Res. 24.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. RONNIE SHOWS**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, because inclement weather delayed my connecting flight from

Jackson, Mississippi, on Monday, June 14, 1999, I was unable to cast a recorded vote on rollcall No. 204.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1400, the Bond Price Competition Improvement Act of 1999.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. MARTIN  
J. MURPHY, JR.

**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Martin J. Murphy, Jr. who is retiring this year after more than 35 years of dedicated work in the field of cancer research. Dr. Murphy began his remarkable career in the area of cancer research in the late Sixties, when, as a postdoctoral fellow, he joined some of the most prestigious academic institutions in the world. After leaving academia, in 1975, Dr. Murphy joined the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center as an Associate Member. There, Dr. Murphy became a Founding Director of the Hematology Training Program, a renowned cancer research program sponsored by the National Institutes of Health.

A laboratory founded by Dr. Murphy at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Center later became the Hipple Cancer Research Center. This laboratory, under Dr. Murphy's leadership, provided an opportunity for cutting edge research on the molecular and genetic nature of cancer, as it afforded support to physicians and researchers by engaging the National Institutes of Health and various corporate and individual sponsors.

In 1979, Dr. Murphy brought the laboratory to Dayton, where it became part of the Wright State University School of Medicine. The Hipple Cancer Research Center developed into a prime cancer research facility due to Dr. Murphy's leadership and enthusiasm. Dr. Murphy's work also resulted in the establishment of the consortium of hospitals in the United States and Israel which developed clinical protocols for the vaccine treatment of patients with advanced melanoma. Dr. Murphy made seminal discoveries regarding the identity and characterization of the hematopoietic stem cells and the elucidation and purification of the molecules regulating the cell behavior.

While working relentlessly at the Hipple Center, Dr. Murphy founded Alpha Med Press, a non-profit publishing firm dedicated to the publication of world-class research articles in the area of cancer and AIDS research. Dr. Murphy's work in publishing, as well as his tenures at various universities in China, Latin America and South Africa show a dedication to improving health care on a world-wide basis.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Dr. Martin J. Murphy, Jr. for the outstanding work he has done in the last 35 years, and wishing Dr. Murphy a healthy and productive retirement.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID RAAB

**HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my deep appreciation to a remarkable citizen of both America and Israel, David Raab of Teaneck, NJ, who will soon be moving to the State of Israel.

As so many people in the Jewish community in New Jersey and across the United States already know, David has been, for decades now, a tireless pro-Israel activist. And through the years, he has shown an almost magical ability to bring people together for the purpose of strengthening America's alliance with their number one ally in the Middle East, the State of Israel. For this, David Raab deserves the admiration and respect of all people who care deeply about the need to ensure the safety and security of Israel and her citizens.

I have known David as a dear personal friend and as an outstanding leader and member of a number of distinguished Jewish organizations. I have also known David as a devoted father and husband, a successful businessman, and an individual committed to making his community and neighborhood a better place to live. In all these respects, David has been supported by his loving wife Leah and his three children, Yitzhak, Aviel and Aliza.

As David and his family prepare to depart for Israel, I want to publicly thank him for the advice and counsel he has generously offered over the years to me and members of this august body on matters concerning Israel and the entire Middle East. Whether it was helping craft a strategy to secure justice for Israel at the United Nations, or helping Members of Congress focus on the need to transfer to the United States those Palestinians suspected of killing Americans in Israel, David's advice has always been highly valued by members of both the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate.

I will miss David and wish him the very best as he begins a new and exciting chapter of his life in the State of Israel.

HONORING MAYOR CHARLES  
ROONEY, JR., OF SEA BRIGHT, N.J.

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in my home state of New Jersey, at this very moment, children and their parents are starting to pack for their weekend at the Jersey Shore. And they are imagining the beautiful beaches and ocean waters that await them and all the fun and good memories that the coming weekend holds.

Most of these weekend visitors take the Jersey Shore for granted, not realizing that there are people who devoted their lives to protecting and maintaining the shoreline for all to enjoy. Foremost among these coastal champions was Charles Rooney, the mayor of Sea Bright, N.J., from 1988 until his death this year. This Sunday, June 20, the people of Sea

Bright will rededicate Swing Bridge Park in Sea Bright, N.J., in his honor.

The Sea Bright residents who will attend know well how hard Mayor Rooney worked over a 20-year period—first as a Councilman and then as Mayor—to get the state and federal funds to protect Sea Bright from the many “Nor’easters” that threatened the lives and property of residents. Over the years, these seasonal storms, with their ferocious winds and pounding surf, robbed Sea Bright of its protective seawall and buffer beaches to the point that the town might not have survived another storm season.

My colleagues, you know more about Mayor Rooney and Sea Bright than you realize, because it was to Sea Bright that the New York and national television stations would go for some fearsome footage whenever a hurricane came up the East Coast. Each time, I would talk to a very concerned Mayor Rooney on the phone and later meet him on a tour of the damage and we would agree to press harder and speed up the schedule to repair the seawall and reconstruct the beaches. And, colleagues, it was your vote, year-after-year that helped us finally make the repairs that resulted in the completion of the multi-million dollar Army Corps of Engineers Shore Protection Project along much of the coastline of my district.

Charles Rooney was a man who served his community like no other I know. His eight years as union representative in the Steel Workers Union helped prepare him for the leadership and coalition building skills he would later utilize as Councilman and Mayor. He served as president of the local chamber of commerce and established the senior citizens club, the borough recreation center and the youth program. In November, he was inducted into the League Municipalities “Mayors’ Hall of Fame” and in January into the “Elected Officials Hall of Fame” for having served more than 20 years in local government.

There was an amazing personal side to Charles Rooney. He had tremendous character and was himself a character. He used to say that when he took office, the town of Sea Bright was famous for having twenty-one liquor licenses and to reverse the common attitude of “let’s party in Sea Bright,” somebody had to be tough. It was that toughness that turned Sea Bright back into a beautiful family resort as it was during the glory days at the turn of the century.

It was also his political toughness, combined with his middle-aged entry into long distance running that gave him the nickname of “Iron Man Rooney.” Starting at the age of 48, he ran in 17 career marathons, inspired by another shore legend, Dr. George Sheehan, “The Running Doc” of Rumson. Mayor Rooney ran the entire length of the New Jersey Atlantic Coastline, from Sandy Hook to Cape May in just over four days. As the sponsor of local marathons, “he always cheered the loudest for the people coming in last. He’d be there for the lady running 13-minute miles, when no one else was there. He’d put the biggest smile on her face, making her feel like she’d just won the race,” said his son, Charles Rooney III.

It was appropriate that the dedication of Charles Rooney Swing Bridge Park is taking place on Fathers Day, because Mayor Rooney was the father of so many wonderful environmental improvement projects that enhanced

the quality of life in Sea Bright for its residents and others to enjoy. He was also a tremendous role model, not only for his son and daughter, but for all of us in public service who could learn so much from the warm and wonderful way he served the people of Sea Bright.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JIM TURNER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 51, I was absent because of my participation in a congressional delegation trip to Russia with members of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Research and Development for the purpose of discussing with the Russian Duma pending anti-missile defense legislation. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes” on H.R. 774

#### APPLE AND ONION DISASTER LEGISLATION, H.R. 2237

#### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the plight of the apple and onion farmers of New York State remains a major concern for many of us in Congress who represent New York State. Following the severe, inclement weather that devastated crops in various Counties throughout our state last year, our farmers found themselves hampered by an ineffective federal crop insurance policy and a bureaucracy that showed very little compassion.

Hardest hit by last year’s storm were New York State’s apple and onion farmers. Our onion producers in Pine Island, NY in particular, faced catastrophic losses due to a hail storm that passed through the region on May 31st of last year. That storm left many of our farmers with no considerable yields, forcing many to zero out their crops, leaving them without a marketable product.

Faced with last year’s losses and still recovering from losses incurred in 1996, our farmers looked to their crop insurance for assistance. What they found instead was an inadequate program that did nothing to assuage the burden that their losses placed upon them.

Regrettably, the Department of Agriculture’s response to our farmers plight has been a case of too little, too late. Following last year’s hail storm, Congress passed the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1998, which approved \$5.9 billion dollars in disaster assistance for affected farmers nationwide. While payments were made directly and immediately to hog, wheat, cotton and dairy farmers, action to ease our apple and onion farmers plight was much too slow in coming. A sign-up period was enacted by the Secretary for affected apple and onion farmers which was initially to last from February 1, 1999 to May 11, 1999.

The sign-up period proved to be a disaster within itself. Met with poor training, inadequate staffing and numerous delays, our farmers did not see one penny of the disaster assistance

until just last week, one year later and months into this year’s planting season.

This legislation, H.R. 2237 co-sponsored by Congressman WALSH, provides that the Secretary of Agriculture authorize \$40 billion for additional disaster assistance to affected apple and onion farmers in New York State, so that they may fully recover from the damage and losses that they have incurred over the past three years. We look forward to working with the Secretary of Agriculture in the coming months to work towards the implementation of these funds, as well as a thorough revision of the federal crop insurance program, so that we may ensure that the future of our nation’s farmers remain prosperous.

H.R. 2237

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. EMERGENCY CROP LOSS ASSISTANCE FOR NEW YORK APPLE PRODUCERS.

(a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—In addition to other authorities available to the Secretary of Agriculture to provide assistance to apple producers who incur crop losses, the Secretary may provide assistance under this section to apple producers in the State of New York who incurred losses in 1998 to apple crops due to damaging weather or related conditions.

(b) SPECIAL RULES.—In providing assistance to apple producers under this section, the Secretary shall calculate the amount of a apple producer’s payment in a manner that—

(1) does not discount excess juice production;

(2) allows producers in 1998 to use their historical production as a yield basis;

(3) ensures that losses in each marketing category (primary, secondary, and tertiary) are only added together, and not subtracted as currently proposed by the Department of Agriculture; and

(4) uses the 5-year average market price for apples in New York as established by the National Agriculture Statistics Service.

(c) MAXIMUM PAYMENT LIMITATION.—In providing assistance to apple producers under this section, the maximum payment limitation per farm shall be equal to the higher of—

(1) \$80,000; or

(2) the product of \$1,350 and the total farm orchard acreage.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall issue guidelines for the provision of assistance under this section, which shall be available to affected apple producers not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. Subject to the availability of funds for this purpose, the Secretary shall make payments available under this section in an expeditious time frame in order to alleviate the severe financial strain of New York State apple producers.

#### SEC. 2. EMERGENCY CROP LOSS ASSISTANCE FOR NEW YORK ONION PRODUCERS.

(a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—In addition to other authorities available to the Secretary of Agriculture to provide assistance to onion producers who incur crop losses, the Secretary may provide assistance under this section to onion producers in the State of New York who incurred losses in 1998 to onion crops due to damaging weather or related conditions.

(b) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible for assistance under this section, the Secretary must conclude that, because of damaging weather or related condition in 1998, the total quantity of the 1998 onion crop that a New York onion producer was able to harvest was less than 65 percent of the producer’s historical yield. The Secretary may

accept information provided by insurance adjusters or the Cooperative Extension Service to verify a producer's loss in yield.

(c) **CALCULATION OF PAYMENT.**—

(1) **PAYMENT FORMULA.**—In providing assistance to an eligible onion producer under this section, the per acre amount of the producer's payment shall be equal to the product of—

(A) .65;

(B) the applicable annual percentage history; and

(C) payment rate.

(2) **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE HISTORY.**—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), a producer may select as the producer's annual percentage history either the producer's own historical yield before 1996, per hundredweight, or the New York State average of 298 cwt.

(3) **PAYMENT RATE.**—For purposes of paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary shall use the 5-year average market price for yellow onions of \$15.00 cwt.

(d) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The Secretary shall issue guidelines for the provisions of assistance under this section, which shall be available to affected onion producers not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. Subject to the availability of funds for this purpose, the Secretary shall make payments available under this section in an expeditious time frame in order to alleviate the severe financial strain of New York State onion producers.

**SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There is authorized to be appropriated \$40,000,000 to carry out this Act.

**THE KOSOVO LIBERATION ARMY:  
A NAIVE VIEW OF A REBEL FORCE**

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues this June 9, 1999, Omaha World Herald editorial that cautions NATO not to underestimate the ambitions of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) after the Serbian forces withdrawal from Kosovo.

**THE KOSOVO LIBERATION ARMY: A NAIVE VIEW  
OF REBEL FORCE**

NATO told Yugoslavia it would stop the air war if Serbian forces were pulled out of the province of Kosovo in one week. It's easy to understand why Yugoslavian President Slobodan Milosevic found that idea hard to swallow. He does not want to surrender Kosovo to the Kosovo Liberation Army.

Milosevic sent Serbian soldiers and police into Kosovo to put down a rebellion led by the KLA. The ethnic-Albanian KLA wants independence for Kosovo, whose majority population is ethnic Albanian. Or at least it was before Milosevic, a Serb who obtained political power by exploiting ethnic hatred, managed to kill thousands and expel hundreds of thousands of ethnic-Albanian Kosovars.

News reports say Milosevic nearly succeeded in wiping out the KLA, but the rebels have regrouped. Fueled by recruits from the roughly one million Kosovar refugees Milosevic has created, the KLA reportedly is regaining ground in Kosovo. Some reports indicated that the KLA is helping NATO target Serbian forces in Kosovo.

The KLA and Milosevic's Serbian forces are engaged in the latest round of an ethnic blood feud that is centuries old. Yet here's

what NATO spokesman Jamie Shea had to say about a settlement: "As the Serb forces pull out and the NATO forces move into Kosovo, we expect the Kosovo Liberation Army . . . not to try to take advantage of the situation."

Shea must be dreaming. The KLA, in its view, is fighting to liberate its homeland. "The KLA will be the sole force in Kosovo creating institutions," said a KLA spokesman Sunday. "It will be the strongest force influencing the future of Kosovo." The KLA is planning to build a nation of ethnic Albanians in what is now Yugoslavian territory.

Of a proposed NATO peacekeeping force, Shea said, "NATO forces will be operating under strict rules of engagement and, of course, they will not tolerate any hindrance to their mission. More specifically, we hope the (KLA) will renounce violence."

Imagine France announcing in the early 1780s that, upon cessation of the war between England and the American colonies, the colonies would become an autonomous zone within the British empire and would be occupied by a European peacekeeping force. Oh, and the American freedom fighters, it is assumed, would "renounce violence."

NATO's next adversary in Kosovo might be the KLA.

**THE MEDICAL MALPRACTICE Rx  
ACT**

**HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, today Representative JIM GREENWOOD of Pennsylvania and I are introducing the Medical Malpractice Rx Act.

The Medical Malpractice Rx Act will prevent the unreasonable and frivolous litigation that has caused many doctors to waste resources on "defensive medicine." According to the Congressional Research Service, many analysts have observed that physicians' fears of malpractice suits have caused them to perform additional or unnecessary tests and procedures that serve to drive the cost of health insurance to unaffordable levels for many Americans.

Malpractice insurance premiums for physicians total over \$6 billion annually, and the rate of malpractice cases has doubled over the past ten years.

The Act prevents plaintiffs from recovering 100 percent of damages from one party when multiple parties are at fault and sets a \$250,000 cap on noneconomic (pain and suffering) damages. In addition, the Medical malpractice Rx Act allows juries to hear evidence of multiple recoveries paid to plaintiffs.

The Medical Malpractice Rx Act allows trial lawyers a maximum of five years from the date of injury to bring a medical malpractice suit, replacing the often vague current law which permits lawsuits 7–10 years from the date of injury.

Finally, the Act requires the losing party to pay attorney's fees.

It is estimated that the Medical Malpractice Rx Act could save the Medicare program \$1.5 billion over 10 years and billions more could be saved on private health premiums. These savings will translate into savings for all Americans.

We must act to ensure Americans have access to affordable health insurance and pre-

vent the cost of insurance from reaching even more exorbitant levels.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this important piece of legislation.

**TRIBUTE TO LORA LUCKS**

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Lora Lucks, an outstanding individual who has dedicated her life to public service and education. She will be honored on Thursday, June 17 for her outstanding contributions to the community during the end of the term party at PS 48 in my South Bronx Congressional district. She is retiring after 23 years as Principal of PS 48.

Born and raised in Brooklyn and a graduate of CUNY Brooklyn, Lora Lucks started her teaching career at Mark Twain Junior High School. She also attended St. John's University and Fordham University where she majored in Education Administration. Thirty two years ago she joined P.S. 48 in the Bronx where she started her supervisory career. For the past 23 years she has served as Principal at P.S. 48 and played a prominent role as a true educational leader. She is responsible for the education and well being of a student body of over 1,100 children and a staff of over 150.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the daily educational services she provides to the students, Mrs. Lucks has been the Project Director of the Hunts Point Cultural Arts Center for the past 16 years. This after-school program nurtures the artistic talents of and fosters a sense of pride and accomplishment in students within the South Bronx Community. Having forged a strong alliance with businesses, organizations, and foundations, Lora has been able to bring much-needed resources to the school and the children of Hunts Point. The Y.M.C.A.'s Pathways for Youths Program and District 8 sponsored programs are just a few of the wonderful activities offered by the school after school hours. During the course of her principalship, Lora has made Public School 48 the pride of District 8 schools.

Through her years of service she has been given many awards. In 1992 she was honored as the District 8 Supervisor of the year and in 1993 she was the recipient of the Reliance Award for Excellence in Education.

Although not a resident of Hunts Point, she is very active in community affairs. Lora has become a member of the Bronx Borough President's Solid Waste Advisory Board and the Hunts Point Economic Development Corporation.

Mrs. Lucks leaves us with many lessons learned in community service, leadership in education, and wisdom. A talented leader and educator, Mrs. Lucks will continue sharing her knowledge and views with her family and friends.

Mrs. Lucks is married and has two sons, Stuart and Robert, two grandchildren, Arie and Megan, and a daughter-in-law, Charlotte. Her husband, Solomon, is a retired New York City educator and supervisor. He served as the chairman of the Technology Department at Bayside High School for 27 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing a happy retirement to Mrs. Lora Lucks and in recognizing her for her outstanding achievements in education and her enduring commitment to the community.

TRIBUTE TO MARATHON ASHLAND  
PETROLEUM

**HON. DAVID D. PHELPS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to rise today to congratulate Marathon Ashland Petroleum on the recognition of their Illinois Refining Division as an OSHA Voluntary Protection Program Star participant. The Voluntary Protection Program promotes partnerships between the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, labor and management and recognizes those facilities that exemplify effective safety and health program management.

Having personally visited Marathon's Robinson, IL, refinery, located in my congressional district, I can attest to the superior quality of its operation and the dedication and talent of its employees. Although I am not surprised to learn that OSHA has recognized Marathon's efforts on behalf of health and safety, I could not be more pleased.

Under the Voluntary Protection Program, management commits to operate an effective program, and employees commit to participate in the program and work with management to ensure a safe and healthful workplace. OSHA regularly evaluates the site and the program's operation to ensure that safety and health objectives are being met, and participants receive the Star designation when they have complied with all program requirements.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the Voluntary Protection represents the best in voluntary partnerships formed to achieve an important mutual goal. I am proud to offer my heartfelt congratulations to Marathon Ashland Petroleum's Illinois Refining Division on reaching the milestone of an OSHA Star designation. Their efforts on behalf of health and safety are deserving of such recognition, and I wish them continued success in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE  
HOME HEALTH ACCESS RESTORATION ACT OF 1999

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introductory the Medicare Home Health Access Restoration Act of 1999. I am introducing this legislation because of the dramatic changes the Interim Payment System (IPS) has made in the way home health care is provided in my home state of Pennsylvania and elsewhere. I am concerned that those changes are making it more difficult for the sickest and most vulnerable Medicare recipients to get the home health services to which they are entitled.

Medicare provides home health services to homebound patients who need skilled nursing

care. Many of these patients are recovering from surgery or receiving therapy after a serious illness like a stroke. Home care recipients often suffer from chronic illnesses that require monitoring, like severe diabetes and some mental illnesses. Home health care recipients tend to be the oldest, sickest, and poorest of Medicare beneficiaries. They are disproportionately low-income and over 85. They report being in fair or poor health. Three-fourths of them cannot perform at least one basic activity of daily living, like bathing, cooking, or getting out of bed. Almost half of home care recipients cannot perform 3 or more activities of daily living.

In Pennsylvania, where home care costs and visit frequency have always been lower than the national average, home care visits have declined by over 25 percent since IPS became effective. That means the average home care recipient sees a nurse 11 times less under IPS than she did before, perhaps getting one visit a week instead of two. Over 90 percent of my state's home health agencies reported that they will lose money in the first year of IPS and 6,100 home care workers have been laid off. These changes are causing agencies to provide less care, spend less time caring for patients, and avoid the patients who most need help.

Like most other people who are concerned about the home care benefit, I support the shift to the prospective payment system, which will allow us to pay more accurately for the services beneficiaries receive. But it could be quite a while before PPS is implemented, particularly since the Health Care Financing Administration has temporarily suspended collection of the necessary data. The Interim Payment System is what we have now, and we could have it for a long time. It is affecting patient care now, and I do not believe we can just live with it for the months or years until the PPS is ready.

The low IPS caps on payments for home health services mean that agencies often can't afford to provide Medicare beneficiaries with the services they need and to which they are entitled. Because the caps are based on individual agency 1994 spending, the problem is particularly serious for historically low-cost agencies. The low-cost agencies were given the lowest caps. Since they have already trimmed the fat from their operations, they are being forced to lay off nurses and cut services. The caps also create wide regional variation, and Medicare beneficiaries in historically efficient areas receiving much smaller benefits.

Because the caps are based on an "average" patient, it is particularly difficult for the sickest patients to access care. The IPS does not acknowledge that some agencies specialize in very sick patients and that some individual patients require so much care that few agencies can afford to serve them. The current system creates an incentive for agencies to avoid admitting the sickest patients or to discharge them early.

The legislation I am introducing today would make several important changes in the IPS. (1) It would gradually move toward a more equitable and reasonable payment level by increasing the payments for efficient agencies, increasing the number of times a home care nurse is allowed to visit a sick patient, and repealing the scheduled 15% cut in payments. (2) It would provide exceptions to the caps for

the costliest patients and agencies that specialize in treating them. (3) It would protect beneficiaries from being inappropriately discharged because of the caps.

Medicare's sickest and most vulnerable patients cannot wait much longer for Congress to act. Each day that the current system is in effect, home care agencies close or lay off workers, beneficiaries in states with low caps receive less service than they need, and high-needs patients struggle to find agencies that will serve them. These reductions in the quality and quantity of home care services put patients right back where no one wants them to be—in expensive hospital and nursing home beds.

SUMMARY OF MEDICARE HOME HEALTH ACCESS  
RESTORATION ACT

Purpose: To restore access to home health services for Medicare recipients whose necessary care has been curtailed or eliminated due to provisions in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

MAJOR PROVISIONS

Adjusts per-beneficiary limits to provide fair reimbursement to efficient agencies. The bill would increase the per beneficiary limit for agencies with limits under the national average to 90% of the national average in 1999, 95% in 2000, and 100% in 2001. The bill would also cap payments to providers at 250% of the national average in 1999, 225% in 2000, and 200% in 2001.

Provides exceptions to caps for agencies that specialize in a particular type of hard-to-serve patients AND for individual "outlier" patients. Agencies that can demonstrate to the Secretary that they specialize in treating a much more expensive population will be exempted from the 250% payment cap. All agencies could apply for quarterly "outlier" payments if they treated more costly than average patients. HCFA will also be required to report back to Congress regarding their implementation of the exceptions policy, to ensure that the provisions are implemented in a timely manner and that the relief is reaching agencies.

Increases the per-visit limit to 110% of the median.

Permanently repeals the 15% cut in IPS home health payments. The bill eliminates the 15% cut from the Interim Payment System.

Protects beneficiaries from inappropriate discharge. The bill provides Medicare beneficiaries with a notice of discharge similar to the one provided to Medicare+Choice hospital patients. It requires HCFA to provide information to physicians about how the IPS affects their patients.

Requires a GAO study on the value of home care to the Medicare program. The bill asks the Comptroller General to document the impact that providing home care (or not providing home care) has on other government spending, including Medicare inpatient services and Medicaid nursing home reimbursement.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN  
LEGION POST 273, MADEIRA  
BEACH, FLORIDA

**HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of American Legion Post 273, in Madeira Beach,



Florida, which I have the privilege to represent.

Since 1949, American Legion Post 273 has been serving the community of Madeira Beach and Pinellas County. Post 273 has more than 3,100 members, making it the largest post in the Great State of Florida and the 5th largest post in the World. In its 50 years of service, Post 273 has a record of service that is second to none.

Post 273 has many volunteers who perform thousands of hours of volunteer service at the Veterans Affairs Hospital at Bay Pines. Among these activities are an annual Thanksgiving Day dinner for disabled veterans, and a New Years Day luncheon. The Honor Guard at Post 273 has performed at 108 funerals in the past 12 months, and has participated in several other functions including the biannual reading of Madeira Beach's deceased veterans. The Post also provides financial assistance to the families of needy veterans.

The service of Post 273 goes beyond veterans. Post 273 has sponsored 14 students for Boys State, where enterprising young boys are selected in their junior year of high school to go to Tallahassee and participate in a detailed study of Florida's State Government. In addition, Post 273 also sponsors an annual oratorical contest, where boys and girls compete nationwide for more than \$18,000 in scholarships. Post 273 also sponsors activities and events that inform the community's young people about child safety, drug and alcohol abuse, and suicide prevention.

In its service to the community, Post 273 has been active in the Special Olympics, giving mentally challenged youth a chance to succeed, assists the American Red Cross with an annual blood drive, has a strong record of environmental protection, as it sponsors a recycling program, and raised money to provide sea oats for the Madeira Beach beach re-nourishment program.

Finally, I would be remiss if I neglected to mention American Legion Baseball. Each year, the American Legion sponsors approximately 86,000 young men in legion ball. Madeira Beach Post 273 sponsors two teams, providing uniforms, equipment, umpires, and travel funds.

Mr. Speaker, the service that American Legion Post 273 has provided veterans and families in the community of Madeira Beach for the last 50 years is remarkable and I wish all the members much success as they begin their next 50 years of service.

#### THE FOGGY BOTTOM ASSOCIATION CELEBRATES 40 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY, 1959-1999

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the Foggy Bottom Association as it celebrates forty years of service in one of Washington's oldest neighborhoods. The Foggy Bottom Association is not only one of the oldest, it is one of our most active and valuable associations.

The Foggy Bottom Association's recorded history dates back to 1765 when Jacob Funk, a German immigrant, purchased and subdivided 130 lots between 24th and 19th

Streets, NW and H Street to the river. This area, known as Hamburg, was the site of docks, glass factories, breweries, a gas works, and later stately homes and what were known as "alley dwellings." Shortly after World War II, public and private developers moved in, building large residential complexes, highways, government and private office buildings, and cultural and educational centers. At the same time, run-down housing stock was being purchased and rebuilt by a mix of people who formed the core of what is now the Foggy Bottom Association. This organization was dedicated to protecting and promoting the neighborhood.

Today, Foggy Bottom is an unusual mixture of homes, apartment dwellings, churches, hotels, restaurants, small businesses, large institutions and government agencies. Many old, historic buildings have been restored and are open to the public.

Music, art, good fellowship, and lots of history are all part of the anniversary program which culminates on June 19, 1999—the day the Foggy Bottom Association was incorporated in 1959.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the members of this body to join me in celebrating the Foggy Bottom Association and congratulating the membership for their commitment to the preservation and protection of one of our treasured neighborhoods.

#### CONSEQUENCES OF GUN CONTROL

#### HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I recommend that my colleagues read today's Washington Times article entitled "Disarming Good People" before voting on unconstitutional and counter-effective gun legislation. Outlined within, are some of the disastrous consequences of enacting more gun control. While the lawmakers demand even more restrictions on the sale, ownership, and the use of firearms, we currently have the highest level of gun control in our Nation's history. Yet only 50 years ago, there were no violent incidents in schools like the recent tragedy. Instead of rushing to disarm the law-abiding, let us first examine the current 20,000 gun laws already on the books for their effectiveness.

#### DISARMING GOOD PEOPLE

*Editor's note:* The following is an open letter from 287 economists, law-school professors and other academics to Congress, regarding gun-control legislation before the House of Representatives. Some but not all of the names of the signatories appear here.

After the tragic attacks at public schools over the last two years, there is an understandable desire to "do something." Yet, none of the proposed legislation would have prevented the recent violence. The current debate focuses only on the potential benefits from new gun control laws and ignores the fact that these laws can have some very real adverse effects. Good intentions don't necessarily make good laws. What counts is whether the laws will ultimately save lives, prevent injury, and reduce crime. Passing laws based upon their supposed benefits while ignoring their costs poses a real threat to people's lives and safety.

These—gun control laws will primarily be obeyed by law-abiding citizens and risk mak-

ing it less likely that good people have guns compared to criminals. Deterrence is important and disarming good people relative to criminals will increase the risk of violent crime. If we really care about saving lives we must focus not only on the newsworthy events where bad things happen, but also on the bad things that never happen because people are able to defend themselves.

Few people would voluntarily put up a sign in front of their homes stating, "This home is a gun-free zone." The reason is very simple. Just as we can deter criminals with higher arrest or conviction rates, the fact that would-be victims might be able to defend themselves also deters attacks. Not only do guns allow individuals to defend themselves, they also provide some protection to citizens who choose not to own guns since criminals would not normally know who can defend themselves before they attack.

The laws currently being considered by Congress ignore the importance of deterrence. Police are extremely important at deterring crime, but they simply cannot be everywhere. Individuals also benefit from being able to defend themselves with a gun when they are confronted by a criminal.

Let us illustrate some of the problems with the current debate.

The Clinton administration wants to raise the age at which citizens can possess a handgun to 21, and they point to the fact that 18- and 19-year-olds commit gun crimes at the highest rate. Yet, Department of Justice numbers indicate that 18- and 19-year-olds are also the most likely victims of violent crimes including murder, rape, robbery with serious injury, and aggravated assault. The vast majority of those committing crimes in this age group are members of gangs and are already breaking the law by having a gun. This law will primarily apply to law-abiding 18- to 21-year-olds and make it difficult for them to defend themselves.

Waiting periods can produce a cooling-off period. But they also have real costs. Those threatened with harm may not be able to quickly obtain a gun for protection.

Gun locks may prevent some accidental gun deaths, but they will make it difficult for people to defend themselves from attackers. We believe that the risks of accidental gun deaths, particularly those involving young children, have been greatly exaggerated. In 1996, there were 44 accidental gun deaths for children under age 10. This exaggeration risks threatening people's safety if it incorrectly frightens some people from having a gun in their home even though that is actually the safest course of action.

Trade-offs exist with other proposals such as prison sentences for adults whose guns are misused by someone under 18 and rules limiting the number of guns people can purchase. No evidence has been presented to show that the likely benefits of such proposals will exceed their potential costs.

With the 20,000 gun laws already on the books, we advise Congress, before enacting yet more new laws, to investigate whether many of the existing laws may have contributed to the problems we currently face. The new legislation is ill-advised.

Sincerely,

Terry L. Anderson, Montana State University; Charles W. Baird, California State University Hayward; Randy E. Barnett, Boston University; Bruce L. Benson, Florida State University; Michael Block, University of Arizona; Walter Block, Thomas Borcherting, Claremont Graduate School; Frank H. Buckley, George Mason University; Colin D. Campbell, Dartmouth College; Robert J. Cottrol, George Washington University; Preston K. Covey, Carnegie Mellon University; Mark Crain, George Mason University;



Tom DiLorenzo, Loyola College in Maryland; Paul Evans, Ohio State University; R. Richard Geddes, Fordham University; Lino A. Graglia, University of Texas; John Heineke, Santa Clara University; David Henderson, Hoover Institution, Stanford University; Melvin J. Hinich, University of Texas, Austin; Lester H. Hunt, University of Wisconsin-Madison; James Kau, University of Georgia; Kenneth N. Klee, UCLA; David Kopel, New York University; Stanley Liebowitz, University of Texas at Dallas; Luis Locay, University of Miami; John R. Lott, Jr., University of Chicago; Geoffrey A. Manne, University of Virginia; John Matsusaka, University of Southern California; Fred McChesney, Cornell University; Jeffrey A. Miron, Boston University; Carlisle E. Moody College of William and Mary; Craig M. Newark, North Carolina State University; Jeffrey S. Parker, George Mason University; Dan Polsby, Northwestern University; Keith T. Poole, Carnegie-Mellon University; Douglas B. Rasmussen, St. John's University; Glenn Reynolds, University of Tennessee; John R. Rice, Duke University; Russell Roberts, Washington University; Randall W. Roth, Univ. of Hawaii; Charles Rowley, George Mason University; Allen R. Sanderson, University of Chicago; William F. Shughart II, University of Mississippi; Thomas Sowell, Stanford University; Richard Stroup, Montana State University; Robert D. Tollison, University of Mississippi; Eugene Volokh, UCLA; Michael R. Ward, University of Illinois; Benjamin Zycher, UCLA; Todd Zywicki, George Mason University.

#### CROP INSURANCE EQUALIZATION ACT OF 1999

#### HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Crop Insurance Equalization Act of 1999. I am honored to have Representative MARION BERRY, Representative CHIP PICKERING, and Representative SANFORD BISHOP joining me as original cosponsors of this comprehensive crop insurance reform legislation.

The need for an effective safety net could not be more obvious. It is imperative that we provide our nation's farmers with a federal crop insurance program that is affordable and workable. Our farmers cannot and should not become dependent on annual disaster bills; in the past nine years, the federal government has spent over \$9.5 billion in emergency farm funds. By crafting a strong program that will both increase participation in the program and increase affordability to farmers across the nation, we have sought to eliminate the need for such yearly crop loss disaster aid.

Back in February, Georgia's Eighth District hosted the House Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on Risk Management, Research, and Specialty Crops for hearings on the federal crop insurance program. During those hearings, I personally witnessed how frustrated farmers and agents are with the program. Simply put, the program does not work for them.

The Crop Insurance Equalization Act of 1999 addresses concerns that have been voiced to the extent possible. This reform package significantly improves the program not only for farmers in the Southeastern

United States, but for those across the entire nation. This bill does not simply make cosmetic changes to the program; it focuses attention on the root of the problem by seeking to restore an improved, updated rating system. Beyond reform for the crop insurance program, this bill expands the non-insured assistance program for those who cannot participate in crop insurance.

Crop insurance reform is a top priority for this Congress, and the Crop Insurance Equalization Act of 1999 is a sufficient vehicle for achieving appropriate reform.

#### TRIBUTE TO JONAS BRONCK APARTMENTS

#### HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with joy and pride that I rise to pay tribute to Jonas Bronck Apartments for Senior Citizens, which will celebrate its 25th Anniversary of services to seniors and the Bronx community on Wednesday, June 15, 1999.

Mr. Speaker, the history of Jonas Bronck Apartments begins with the merger of one nearly-defunct Lutheran congregation and one small but vibrant Lutheran congregation in the Tremont section of the Bronx 32 years ago. In June of 1967, Pr. Albert O. Wollert, the pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church on East 178th Street, was called to serve concurrently as pastor of St. Thomas English Lutheran Church on Topping Avenue. St. Thomas English Lutheran Church had had a short but fruitful life of 59 years, but due to radical demographic changes in the neighborhood after the Second World War it has dwindled to a remnant of old members.

The young and visionary Pr. Wollert, then 39, saw an opportunity to bring life and service out of the death of a church. Within months Pr. Wollert managed to convince the "old St. Thomas" members to formally join with Trinity. He also managed to convince the members of Trinity to receive the small remnant of "old Saint Thomas" members into Trinity Church, and to name the merged congregation "Saint Thomas Evangelical Lutheran Church of The Bronx." The entire operation was finalized on December 12, 1967, and on Christmas Eve the two congregations worshiped together for the first time. From this time forward the church on East 178th Street, the current location, would be known simply as "St. Thomas Lutheran Church."

On June 3, 1968, the "old Saint Thomas" building, which is still standing at its original location, was sold to Bethany Church and Missionary Alliance. For over a year, the St. Thomas Congregation considered investing the proceeds in different types of projects.

After many adjustments and readjustments, and some help from then-Governor Nelson Rockefeller, the plans for a building to be called Jonas Bronck Apartments for Senior Citizens were approved, and a combination of state and federal funding was secured. Final approval was received on April 24, 1970, from the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal.

Mr. Speaker, on May 5, 1974, Jonas Bronck Apartments for Senior Citizens was formally

dedicated and opened its doors to the senior citizens of our Bronx community and the larger New York metropolitan area. Though Jonas Bronck Apartments was the brainchild of a former pastor and the parishioners of St. Thomas Lutheran Church of The Bronx, the 216 unit, 16 story facility for seniors is a success story of cooperation between the private and governmental sectors.

I applaud the commitment and the efforts of everyone involved with Jonas Bronck Apartments for Senior Citizens, its board, staff, and supporters for the assistance they provide to the elderly.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Jonas Bronck Apartments for Senior Citizens and the individuals who have made 25 years of service possible.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained yesterday returning from my congressional district. Had I been present for rollcall Vote No. 204, I would have voted "yea" on H.R. 1400, the Bond Price Competition Improvement Act of 1999.

#### TRIBUTE TO RABBI RICHARD A. BLOCK

#### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Rabbi Richard Block, an outstanding leader of the 14th Congressional District and senior rabbi at the Congregation Beth Am in Los Altos Hills, California for the last twelve years. Rabbi Block steps down as head of this remarkable congregation this weekend to accept the post of President and Chief Executive of the World Union for Progressive Judaism in Jerusalem, the world's largest organization of religiously affiliated Jews.

Rabbi Block was ordained and awarded a Master of Arts in Hebrew Letters at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1982. During his academic career, Rabbi Block earned numerous awards for academic distinction, writing and sermonic excellence.

Upon ordination, he was chosen Rabbi of Greenwich Reform Synagogue in Riverside, Connecticut and in 1987 came to Congregation Beth Am in Los Altos Hills, California.

As senior rabbi he helped create a variety of programs aimed at advancing Jewish education and congregational life. His achievements include: Experiment in Congregation, a unique national partnership aimed at reinvigorating Jewish education and congregational life; the creation of a nationally recognized program to integrate émigrés from the former Soviet Union in Jewish life; the Koret Synagogue Initiative, a collaboration between synagogues, the Koret Foundation and the Jewish Community Federation. Rabbi Block was honored by the Jewish Family and Children's

Services of San Francisco with their prestigious 1999 "FAMMY Award", in appreciation and recognition of his extraordinary caring and dedicated community service.

Prior to his rabbinical studies, this remarkable man graduated from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, as well as the Yale Law School. He served as Editor of the Law Review and as a law clerk to a U.S. District Court Judge. Rabbi Block served in the U.S. Navy's Judge Advocate General's Corps, including a term as Special Assistant U.S. Attorney in San Diego.

Rabbi Block and his wife Susan have been married over thirty years and have two exceptional and loving sons, Joshua and Zachary.

Our community will miss Rabbi Block immensely. At the same time, we are extremely proud of the important work he will take on as President of the World Union.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his remarkable career, Rabbi Richard Block has preached a message of compassion, justice and service to others. Every day of his life he has served as a shining example of these values. It is for these reasons that I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this noble man of faith and this passionate community leader for his inspired leadership of Congregation Beth Am. We honor him for his eloquent voice for good and his having made our community and our country infinitely better.

HONORING MRS. DORIS SPAIN ON  
THE OCCASION OF HER RETIRE-  
MENT FOR OUTSTANDING SERV-  
ICE TO THE TENNESSEE DE-  
PARTMENT OF HEALTH AND THE  
STATE OF TENNESSEE

**HON. BOB CLEMENT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mrs. Doris Spain and her service to the Tennessee Department of Health and the State of Tennessee.

Mrs. Spain will retire from the Tennessee Department of Health after 33 years of faithful service on June 30, 1999. She will be greatly missed.

Mrs. Spain, a native Tennessean, began her career with the Tennessee Department of Health in September of 1966 as a stenographer in the Division of Statistical Services. She now serves as Assistant Commissioner for the Bureau of Health Services, the department's largest bureau, with overall management responsibility for approximately 3,000 employees and an annual budget of \$264 million. As Assistant Commissioner, Mrs. Spain directs the delivery of public health services to the citizens of Tennessee through 95 county health departments and 13 central office programs.

Mrs. Spain is a lifetime member of the Tennessee Public Health Association and has served that organization as co-chairperson of the Program Committee, chairperson of the Arrangements Committee, chairperson of the Awards Committee, board member, vice-president, and, in 1985, as president. In 1995, Mrs. Spain served as chairperson of the Awards Committee of the Rural Health Association of Tennessee. In addition, she is a member of

the Southern Health Association, the Middle Tennessee Area Health Education Council, the Graduate Medical Program/Public Health Residency Advisory Committee of Meharry Medical College, the Board of Directors of the National Association of City and County Health Officials, the Board of Directors of the Rural Health Association of Tennessee, and the Board of Directors of the Comprehensive Care Center.

Mrs. Spain has been honored numerous times by her peers throughout her career. These awards include: the Distinguished Service Award, Area Health Education Center, 1987; the Distinguished Service Award, Tennessee Public Health Association, 1987; the Alex B. Shipley, MD Award, Tennessee Public Health Association, 1987; the Presidential Award, Rural Health Association of Tennessee, 1995; the Distinguished Service Award, Tennessee Public Health Association, 1997; and in 1990, she was selected to attend the Tennessee Government Executive Institute.

Mrs. Spain has worked tirelessly to improve the quality of public health in the State of Tennessee and has unselfishly served its citizens for over 33 years. Her caring and leadership have benefited not only the Department of Health, but all Tennesseans. She has served as an example to her peers, her friends and her family. For these reasons I honor Mrs. Doris Spain today and wish her the best in her retirement. God bless.

IN RECOGNITION OF CAPTAIN D.L.  
"PAPPY" HICKS

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to a true American hero, Captain D.L. "Pappy" Hicks. In a recent trip to Washington, Pappy was honored by Congress for his dedication and service in the Secret Army, which operated in Laos during the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Pappy was a deep, covert operator in clandestine operations in South Asia from 1959 until 1982. Many of these operations have remained concealed over the years as a result of their top secret nature. American citizens and U.S. troops, alike, were unaware that any fighting was occurring in Laos during the Vietnam War, hence the operations have often been called the "Secret War". The Secret Army was comprised of Hmong and other Laotian Mountain people in cooperation with the Royal Laotian Army and American advisors such as the CIA, U.S. Army Special Forces, and U.S. Army covert operators. Yet, as a result of the covert nature of their service, the men who gave their lives serving in the Secret Army in Laos are not recognized on the Vietnam War Memorial. Their mission was to find potential enemies of the United States operating within the Laotian borders with the North Vietnamese. Reportedly, these men saved thousands of American lives through their efforts; thus, their recent Washington tribute was an emotional one for Pappy.

At the ceremony, Pappy was given a pa'ndua, a ritualistic cloth used to tell the history of the Hmong people, by General Vang

Pao, his Laos commanding officer. In his speech, Pappy struggled to fight back tears as he recollected his time in Laos and the injuries he sustained while operating in that area. As he spoke to his fellow soldiers, Pappy remarked, "Ever so often, years after the fact, when we become old men, we who worked in the dark are let out in the light for a moment of glory. For me, this is the day".

Captain Hicks, from the Fourth District of Texas, currently resides in Troup, Texas, with his lovely wife of forty-five years, Marjorie Ann Tupa. Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so in honor of this true American hero—Captain D.L. "Pappy" Hicks.

UPON INTRODUCTION OF THE COM-  
MUNITY HOSPITAL PRESERVA-  
TION ACT

**HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Community Hospital Preservation Act. The purpose of this legislation is to provide a financial lifeline to those community hospitals that are struggling for survival.

Hospitals in general are under significant financial pressure from a number of sources, which include Medicare and Medicaid cuts, reductions in managed care reimbursements, and a significant increase in the number of uninsured patients.

Small, non-profit community hospitals are particularly at risk. As non-profits, they lack the access to equity capital that for-profit hospitals have. As smaller hospitals, they lack the economies of scale and negotiating leverage that larger hospitals or chains have in dealing with suppliers, insurers, and managed care firms. In my district, statewide, and nationwide, we are seeing community hospitals cutting health care services, laying off employees, and in too many cases, fighting for survival.

The Community Hospital Preservation Act would help stabilize the finances of these hospitals and keep them operational, by authorizing up to \$1 billion a year in capital loans over five years for non-profit community hospitals in financial distress.

Under the legislation, community hospitals are eligible for forgivable capital loans if they are non-profit, have assets of less than \$75 million, are experiencing financial difficulties, and are an "essential source of basic hospital health care services" in the local community. The forgivable loans may range from \$100,000 to \$2.5 million per hospital. Each loan must be matched dollar for dollar with a state, local, or private grant or loan. If the hospital continues to meet annual eligibility criteria, including operational efficiencies, the capital loan will be forgiven over time, and thereby converted into a grant.

Non-profit community hospitals serve an essential public purpose in their local communities. Hospital closures or service reductions adversely affect the families and individuals who rely on that hospital for life-saving care. Hospital closure also undermines the broader economic health of a community. There is clearly a public purpose in maintaining and enhancing these institutions.

Two years ago, as part of the Balanced Budget Act, Congress reduced Medicare and

Medicaid reimbursements to hospitals. The same federal government that has taken such actions should be prepared to step in to soften the blow of these cuts for those hospitals most at risk. Both political parties have pledged to set aside trillions to save Social Security for our senior citizens. It is not too much to set aside a tiny fraction of that to save the hospitals that provide essential health security for those same seniors, as well as so many others.

**A SALUTE TO RICHARD UMANSKY,  
MD, DIRECTOR OF THE CHILD  
DEVELOPMENT CENTER OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OAKLAND**

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and honor Richard Umansky's service to children and their families in the East Bay and Northern California. Dr. Umansky is the Director of the Child Development Center of Children's Hospital Oakland and will be retiring at the end of June 1999 after 34 years of dedicated service.

Dr. Umansky has dedicated his career to the provision of quality health care services for infants and children with developmental disabilities and for those with the risk of developmental disabilities.

Throughout his 34 year career with Children's Hospital Oakland, Dr. Umansky has displayed strong and passionate leadership. His highlights include developing and realizing a vision of comprehensive diagnostic and therapeutic services of the highest quality for the child with developmental disabilities; establishing and directing the Children's Hospital Oakland Child Development Center from 1965 to the present with the mission of providing diagnostic, treatment and prevention services for children with or at risk for disabilities, and their families; providing leadership in developing a wide range of service organizations for persons with disabilities, including the Regional Center of the East Bay; working collaboratively with community organizations to effectively link health care with other services for children with disabilities, such as the schools; training hundreds of health care providers, including physicians, public health nurses, NICU nurses, infant development specialists, therapists, nutritionists, psychologists and others; serving as a community and state advocate for improved services and funding for individual children and groups of children with disabilities; conducting and collaborating on basic and clinical research in the areas of child development, medication, behavioral therapies, and nutritional management of children with specific disorders.

Dr. Umansky has made a positive and profound impact on the lives of many individuals and organizations in our community. His leadership skills and dedication will be sorely missed. I proudly join his many friends and colleagues in thanking and honoring him for his remarkable career with Children's Hospital Oakland and extending to him my best wishes on his upcoming retirement.

**EAGLE SCOUTS HONORED**

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues, sixteen outstanding young individuals from the 3rd Congressional District of Illinois, who have completed a major goal in their scouting career.

The following young men of the 3rd Congressional District of Illinois have earned the high rank of Eagle Scout in the past months: George C. Hollich, Jason Staidl, Scott Joschko, Edward A. Distel, Joseph Jania, Erik A. Koster, Robert J. Landers, Jr., Thomas X. Polanski, Geoffrey Nikiel, Daniel S. Kantorski, Steve A. Debnar, Marc T. Sands, David Kantorski, Kyle Rusnak, Mark Dries, and Brian E. Backstrom. These young men have demonstrated their commitment to their communities, and have perpetuated the principles of scouting. It is important to note that less than two percent of all young men in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities.

In light of the commendable leadership and courageous activities performed by these fine young men, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the above scouts for attaining the highest honor in Scouting—the Rank of Eagle. Let us wish them the very best in all of their future endeavors.

**VERN STOVER RECOGNIZED FOR  
LONGTIME COMMITMENT TO BOY  
SCOUTING**

**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute an outstanding community leader who has devoted himself to public service throughout his life: Mr. Vern Stover of Mansfield, Ohio. His dedication in volunteering his time to the Boy Scouts of America has led to his being honored with the Heart of Ohio Council's Good Scout Award.

The Good Scout Award is presented to civic and community leaders who commit to living by the Scout Oath and the Scout Law, and who demonstrate a longstanding commitment to Scouting. In his 14 years as an active Scouting volunteer, Vern has more than proven his commitment and dedication to the Boy Scouts, serving in numerous capacities on various boards and committees. He is currently the chairman of the Council Advisory Board, and is a member of the Council Executive Board and the Council Long-Range Plan Properties Committee. Vern is also a Past Council Commissioner and Past National Council Representative.

Vern is a retired agent of the Federal Bureau of investigation, and currently serves as a common pleas court bailiff. In addition to his extensive work with the Boy Scouts, he also has an active record of community service with SCORE and Rotary.

As a fellow former FBI agent, I am honored to recognize my friend Vern for his exemplary

record of public service, and to add my congratulations to that of many others as he receives the Good Scout Award.

**A TRIBUTE TO AN OUTSTANDING  
PAGE, MS. KAREN RENE SCHULIEN**

**HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Karen Rene Schulien who has served with distinction as a House Page from September of last year until the afternoon of Friday June 11, 1999. Karen carried out her duties with a smiling face and a good attitude. She provided near-flawless service, emerging as one of only a handful of pages to not receive a single demerit the entire year! Indeed, on many days, she performed her assignments with such speed that the page directors let her leave early because she had finished all the work they could find for her! Her dedication and hard work, coupled with a friendly demeanor, serve as an example we would all be better for following.

Karen's successes speak to the strengths of the page program. Karen and her fellow pages have had the opportunity to watch historic proceedings in these chambers, including a presidential impeachment, debate on the declaration of war, and the deliberations of the budget process. Without the page program, these exceptional young people would not be able to have such learning experiences. This is a wonderful program, and I am happy to be a part of it.

Mr. Speaker, Karen served with distinction and poise, making all our jobs easier and more enjoyable. I heartily congratulate Karen on her service, and officially thank her for the time and friendship she has offered in service to the U.S. House of Representatives.

**TRIBUTE TO DR. E. NEAL  
ROBERTS**

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 1999*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, for a number of years now, my colleague Mr. LEWIS of California and I have shared the distinct honor of representing the City of San Bernardino in the House of Representatives. It is a diverse, every-growing and ever-changing community with unique challenges and residents dedicated to working together and to making our local quality of life the best it can be. Today, we wish to recognize the outstanding achievements of a gentleman who has seen the city through a myriad of changes and who has influenced countless lives through several generations. He has served the heart of this city—its public education system—for 45 years.

Dr. E. Neal Roberts has been with the San Bernardino City Unified School District since 1954. He began as a teacher, then served as

an elementary school vice principal and principal, then made his way to the district office, holding three assistant superintendent posts. In 1982, he was chosen to be the Superintendent of San Bernardino City Schools, and in an era where superintendents of urban school districts come and go in as little as three or four years, Dr. Roberts dedicated 17 years of vision and commitment to the children in our community.

Dr. Roberts' list of achievements is practically endless. He is the true definition of an educator and a leader. During his tenure, Dr. Roberts led the district to become recognized across the state for developing and implementing outstanding programs in desegregation, student achievement and performance at grade level, school and student safety, and an assessment/accountability system for all K-12 principals and schools. His long list of honors and awards include the University of Redlands Excellence in Teaching Award, a San Bernardino County Schools Distinguished Service Award, the Golden Apple Award, a Living Legend Recognition Award, and a Citizen of Achievement Award from the League of Women Voters.

Yet what distinguishes Dr. Roberts is not his long list of awards, but his spirit of kindness, professionalism and fairness, and his clear dedication to children and to the community. He is deeply admired and respected by many, especially teachers, throughout the city. Dr. Roberts has been an inspiration and guiding force through good times and bad for the City of San Bernardino. He has seen the city through desegregation, working hard for racial equality; through economic downturns and base closures; and through ever-changing demographics that add new challenges for the school system. He has been a steady presence for students and their families and has always given his best to our community.

Dr. Roberts' stewardship has set an outstanding example and we are proud that he is our constituent. When he retires this month he will be sorely missed, yet his legacy will undoubtedly remain for years. We consider ourselves lucky to have worked with Dr. Roberts and extend our sincere thanks and appreciation for his years of remarkable service and our best wishes for the future.

## AVIATION INVESTMENT AND REFORM ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

SPEECH OF

**HON. JIM KOLBE**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 15, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union has under consideration the bill (H.R. 1000) to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes:

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1000.

Although I support the reauthorization of the FAA and the Airport Improvement Program, I find the manipulation of the current budget structure in this bill detrimental to the fiscally sound budget process the Republicans have been fighting for, and have achieved, as the majority party.

Why do we want to take a step backwards, back to when this House was governed by a tax and spend policy, in a misguided attempt to drastically inflate a federal agency's budget?

Where is the Republican agenda—the agenda to make the federal government smaller, leaner, more efficient?

It is disappointing to see the bill come before the House today under the slogan of "unlocking the Aviation Trust Fund." Federal trust funds are not your run-of-the-mill trust fund that can be compared to a family or business trust fund. These federal trust funds are authorizations for appropriations, and this has always been the intent since their creation.

But, don't take my word for it. Let me quote a CRS report:

Whatever their intended purposes, federal trust funds are basically record-keeping devices that account for the spending authority available for certain programs. Although frequently thought of as holding financial assets, they do not.

I repeat: trust funds do not hold financial assets; there is not money in them.

The report goes on to say:

Simply stated, as long as a trust fund has a balance, the Treasury Department has authority to keep issuing checks for the program, but balances do not provide the treasury with the cash to cover these checks.

So if it's the right policy to take trust funds off-budget, where is the cash going to come from to cover the checks written on the trust fund balances? Are we going to cut funding for our schools, for law enforcement, for environmental programs, for our Veterans? Are we going to increase the debt, raise taxes? I hope not.

And we are not talking about a few dollars. There are over 100 federal trust funds, and this bill deals with only one. But, at the end of FY1997, these trust funds had a combined "virtual balance" of \$1.520 trillion—that's one and a half trillion dollars! If we are going to unlock our trust funds because this money was intended for specific purposes, we need to find \$1½ trillion to put real money into these funds.

In addition, we simply cannot govern a nation by compartmentalizing our budget through dedicated funding streams. Revenue streams must be spent on the nation's priorities as a whole. You can't run a business by restricting cash flows to expenses directly attributable to their related sales. Can GM effectively compete in the world market if the money they received from selling shock absorbers couldn't be used for maintenance of brake manufacturing equipment? No. GM can't, and neither can the federal government.

We need to take a step back and understand where this road leads us. I understand the supporters of this measure see guaranteed money every year. Wouldn't this be nice if everyone had a guaranteed stream of cash flowing into their coffers every October First? But, that is not the way to run a fiscally responsible government.

Republicans have governed our nation's tax dollars with restraint and have given the taxpayer some of this money back with tax cuts. Let's not sabotage 4 and a half years of work. We should be looking at ways of streamlining federal agencies, not bloating their budgets by creating a mandatory account and increasing the taxes for this account.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 17, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## JUNE 21

9 a.m.

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control  
To hold hearings to examine the black market peso exchange, focusing on how U.S. companies are used to launder money.

SH-216

## JUNE 22

Time to be announced  
Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Gwen C. Clare, of South Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Ecuador.

SD-562

9:30 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, focusing on professional development.

SD-628

Intelligence  
Armed Services  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Governmental Affairs

To hold joint hearings on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board's report to the President: Science at its Best; Security at its Worst: A Report on Security Problems at the U.S. Department of Energy.

SD-106

10 a.m.

Foreign Relations  
Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps, Narcotics and Terrorism Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine confronting threats to security in the Americas.

SD-562

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Lawrence H. Summers, of Maryland, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

SD-538

Finance

Business meeting to mark up the proposed Generalized System of Preferences Extension Act, the proposed Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act, and the proposed U.S.

Caribbean Basin Trade Enhancement Act.

SD-215

2 p.m.

Judiciary

To resume hearings on S. 952, to expand an antitrust exemption applicable to professional sports leagues and to require, as a condition of such an exemption, participation by professional football and major league baseball sports leagues in the financing of certain stadium construction activities.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to explore the effectiveness of existing federal and industry efforts to promote distributed generating technologies, including solar, wind, fuel cells and microturbines, as well as regulatory and other barriers to their widespread use.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Richard Holbrooke, of New York, to be the Representative to the United Nations with the rank and status of Ambassador, and the Representative in the Security Council of the United Nations.

SH-216

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Aging Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Older Americans and a National Family Caregiver Support Program.

SD-628

## JUNE 23

9 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting to mark up S. 1090, to reauthorize and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Liability, and Compensation Act of 1980 (Superfund).

SD-406

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on National Gambling Impact Study Commission report.

SR-485

10 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on interagency Inspectors General report on the export control process for dual-use and munitions list commodities.

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on issues relating to religious liberty.

SD-226

1:30 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

Fisheries, Wildlife, and Drinking Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues relating to salmon recovery.

SD-406

2:15 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 503, designating certain land in the San Isabel National Forest in the State of Colorado as the "Spanish Peaks Wilderness"; S. 953, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land in the State of South Dakota to the Terry Peak Ski Area; S. 977, to provide for the conveyance by the Bureau of Land Management to Douglas County, Oregon, of a

county park and certain adjacent land; and S. 1088, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites in national forests in the State of Arizona, to convey certain land to the City of Sedona, Arizona for a wastewater treatment facility.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Immigration Subcommittee

To hold hearings on enforcement priorities against criminal aliens.

SD-226

## JUNE 24

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings to examine the implications of the proposed acquisition of the Atlantic Richfield Company by BP Amoco, PLC.

SD-366

10 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, focusing on Title VI.

SD-628

## JUNE 29

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 161, to provide for a transition to market-based rates for power sold by the Federal Power Marketing Administrations and the Tennessee Valley Authority; S. 282, to provide that no electric utility shall be required to enter into a new contract or obligation to purchase or to sell electricity or capacity under section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978; S. 516, to benefit consumers by promoting competition in the electric power industry; and S. 1047, to provide for a more competitive electric power industry.

SH-216

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on fire preparedness by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service on Federal lands.

SD-366

## JUNE 30

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 438, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation; to be followed by a business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

Room to be announced

Rules and Administration

To hold oversight hearings on the operations of the Architect of the Capitol.

SR-301

2 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the United States Forest Service Economic Action programs.

SD-366

JULY 1

9:30 a.m.

## Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to establish the American Indian Educational Foundation.

SR-485

## Energy and Natural Resources

To resume hearings on S. 161, to provide for a transition to market-based rates for power sold by the Federal Power Marketing Administrations and the Tennessee Valley Authority; S. 282, to provide that no electric utility shall be required to enter into a new contract or obligation to purchase or to sell electricity or capacity under section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978; S. 516, to benefit consumers by promoting competition in the electric power industry; and S. 1047, to provide for a more competitive electric power industry.

SH-216

JULY 14

9:30 a.m.

## Indian Affairs

## Energy and Natural Resources

To hold joint oversight hearings on the General Accounting Office report on Interior Department's trust funds reform.

Room to be announced

JULY 21

9:30 a.m.

## Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 985, to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

SR-485

JULY 28

9:30 a.m.

## Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 979, to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide for further self-governance by Indian tribes.

SR-485

AUGUST 4

9:30 a.m.

## Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 299, to elevate the position of Director of the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services to Assistant Secretary for Indian Health; and S. 406, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to make permanent the demonstration program that allows for direct billing of medicare, medicaid, and other third party payors, and to expand the eligibility under such program to other tribes and tribal organizations; followed by a business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

## Veterans Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

345 Cannon Building